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nov 27

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SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Duncan E. Murphy, as Administrator de bonis non of William Keith, plaintiff,

Against

Elizabeth Larkins, Benjamin F. Keith, Annabella Moore, and David Jones and Margaret Ann, his wife, defendants.

AMENDED PETITION FOR A SALE OF the lands of William Keith, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The defendants, Elizabeth Larkins, and David Jones and Margaret Ann, his wife, are notified to appear before the said Court, at the Clerk's office in the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, on the 3d day of January, A. D., 1871, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended petition, or judgment will be rendered according to the prayer thereof.

J. C. MANN, Clerk.
DAVIS & MURPHY,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
nov 11 40-w1aw6w

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.

A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, or having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, Philada.
oct 21 37-6mch

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ON THE 10th day of September, 1870, duly qualified before the Judge of Probate of New Hanover County, as the Executor of the last will and testament of James M. Rooks, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment thereof; and all persons having claims against the same exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of October, 1871, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES F. BLAND,
Executor.
nov 18 41-6t*

Farmer and Gardener Wanted.

A PRACTICAL Farmer and Gardener is wanted for a farm of 50 acres on the Sound, within 6 miles of Wilmington. To an enterprising and industrious man, well recommended, liberal terms would be given. A man with an industrious wife and family, and who has a little capital, preferred. The soil of the farm cannot be surpassed for raising all kinds of vegetables. Apply to

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oct 21 37—eow2m*

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Gilmer: A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to examine and inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to sell the interest of the State in incorporated companies, and for the payment with the proceeds in equitable settlement with the creditors of the State.—Adopted.

Mr. Jones: A resolution in regard to the political disabilities of Hon. Z. B. Vance, as follows:

"*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina*, That the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States, are requested to employ their influence to have the political disabilities of Z. B. Vance, U. S. Senator elect, removed.

That the Secretary of State is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States." Adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Adams, Albright, Allen, Battle, Brogden, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Dargan, Fleming, Flythe, Gilmer, Graham, Hawkins, Jones, King, Latham, Ledbetter, Lehman, Linney, Love, Mauney, McClammy, McCotter, Merrimon, Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Olds, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Warren, Whitesides and Worth—41.

Mr. Love, from a special Committee, reported a bill regulating salaries and fees. Ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to repeal the charter of the extension of the Dan River Coalfields Railroad was read a second time.

Mr. Jones objected to a repeal of the charter allowing a corporation to extend a Railroad with its own means. The bill was presented in the interest of the N. C. Railroad. It were better that this Road had never been built, if it is to be always a bar to the development of other internal improvements. Wise statesmanship and the interests of the State dictated that we invite capitalists to build Railroads and develop our resources, instead of fostering and protecting a mere $3,000,000 of stock in the N. C. Road at the expense of other material interests.

Mr. Smith said he was not surprised at the speech of the gentleman. He had appealed to the Republican members, the very party that, it is said, had led the State into its $40,000,000 of debt and ruin, to support him. I am willing that the original charter shall stand, that the Coalfields may be developed, but we are opposed to running a Railroad parallel with the N. C. Road, and allowing Virginia and South Carolina to gobble up our Roads.—The North Carolina Road has asked no special favors; has been prosperous and merely asks this measure as a protection against imposition. All these propositions to build Railroads for local convenience are merely disguised plans to make short lines through the State, thereby, in effect, killing the N. C. Railroad. I hope the bill will be passed.

Mr. Olds said that although holding his previously expressed opinions as to the good policy of a repeal of this Charter, constitutional restrictions would oblige the Legislature to upset the vested rights of the corporation and refuse now to pass a repealing act. Mr. Olds moved to postpone until the 3d Monday in April.

Mr. Graham moved to postpone indefinitely, in order to render the question debatable.

Mr. Graham advocated the passage of the bill and replied at length to the argument of the Senator from Mecklenburg.—The State having an interest in the North Carolina Railroad, it should be protected by legislation. If it was a private corporation the case would be different. This charter was merely held over the North Carolina Road, to enforce a lease to the Richmond & Danville Road. I will advocate any measure that will bring about competition and reduce exhorbitant freight rates, but could not support measures calculated to destroy a State work.

Mr. Linney opposed the bill, first on constitutional grounds, and again because he considered the increased railroad facilities beneficial to individuals and to the State.

After a protracted debate between Messrs. Gilmer, McClammy, Robbins and Smith in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Jones, Cowles, Linney, Merrimon, Fleming, Worth and Cook against it, Mr. Graham called the previous question, which was carried.

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays.

The bill then failed to pass its second reading—yeas 23, nays 23, the President giving the deciding vote in the negative.

Mr. Hawkins asked leave to record his vote in the affirmative on the resolution asking the relief of the political disabilities of Gov. Vance, and said that he was in favor of the same course to all our citizens similarly situated.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1870.

Mr. Broadfoot, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill concerning the town of Lumberton. The bill was placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Brooks—A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick to issue bonds. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Strudwick the rules were suspended and his resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to enquire into the legality of the election of A. W. Fisher, the member from Bladen, was taken up.

Mr. Fisher thought the Judiciary was the proper committee to refer the resolution to.

Mr. Strudwick had no objection to such reference if the gentleman insisted upon it, though he thought the committee mentioned in the resolution was the proper one.

After some discussion upon the question of reference the resolution was adopted and the matter went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Washington, was taken up.

After the bill had been read, Mr. Sparrow called the previous question, saying that the reason he did so was, that the bill had been most thoroughly discussed and all sorts of amendments offered, and he now wished to save time.

The yeas and nays were called and the call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of yeas 62, nays 35. The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 62, nays 35.

By Mr. Settle: A bill to supply a temporary deficiency in the Treasury. (Borrows $180,000 from the North Carolina Railroad Company, to meet the present wants of the State government.)

On motion of Mr. Settle, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the rules were suspended and the resolution having 840 copies of the Treasurer's Report printed, was taken up.

Pending any definite action, the matter was posponed for 10 minutes.

Mr. McNiel presented a memorial from B. T. Pearson, of Wayne, in reference to the contested election between himself and E. G. Copeland, the sitting member of the House from that county. The memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Lenior to levy a special tax, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Greivances.

The discussion on printing the Treasurer's Report was resumed.

After a good deal of debate, a substitute was adopted instructing the Joint Committee on Printing to have 3 copies printed for each member of the two Houses, including the 120 copies already ordered.

Bill to require Sheriffs of the State to pay to the Treasurers of their respective counties the capitation and all other taxes imposed for the purpose of public education, was taken up and referred to the Finance Committee.

Apjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8th, 1870.

Mr. Troy moved to suspend the rules in order to put the House bill to restore the Western Railroad to the individual Stockholders, on its several readings; rejected and the bill placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jones: A resolution enquiring of the Committee on the Penal Institutions if any legislation is necessary to complete the work on or to provide for the expenses of the management of the Penitentiary, and instructing them to report a bill on to-morrow; carried.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, a resolution appointing Messrs. Love, Worth and Lehman, a Committee to ascertain the exact amount of money in the Treasury; adopted.

Mr. McClammy; A resolution asking the removal of the political disabilites of Hon. A. M. Waddell, Congressman elect from the Third District.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the name of Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Congressman elect from the Fourth District was inserted.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote: yeas 33, nays none.

Messrs. Hyman and Price (col.) were excused from voting, the latter stating that he would vote for a similar resolution including in its provisions all the banned citizens of the State.

Mr. Fleming: A bill authorizing the County Commissioners in each county in the State to extend the time for the collection of taxes when deemed necessary: calendar.

A bill to provide for the election of a Keeper of the Capitol by the Legislature, on the fourth Monday of each session, passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER

A bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad with the North Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Smith said, this matter had been under consideration in the Boards of both these Companies, but they had found that no conclusion could be reached without legislation. This bill did not force a consolidation, but merely permitted it. By an exchange of stock as provided in the bill, the proposed aarangement would cost the North Carolina Railroad nothing. He presumed there would be no opposition to the bill as the consolidation would be a very great advantage to the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Gilmer appealed to those Senators who yesterday advocated the granting of charters to all who wished to build Railroads, to come forward and assist in developing the resources of the beautiful country through which the North Western Road was to pass.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment that this Road shall not discriminate in freight tariffs against the Western Railroad; adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading, yeas 37, nays 7.

Mr. Troy presented a resolution that the General Assembly take a recess from the 22d of December to the 11th of January; lies over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1870.

Mr. Ashe from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bill declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "An act to repeal certain acts passed at the session of 1868-'69, making appropriations to railroad companies, ratified March 8, 1870." The substitute and the original were placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Brooks: A bill to legalize the acts of the Justices of the Peace of Brunswick, referred.

By the same: A bill to fix the compensation of the County Treasurer of Brunswick; referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to abolish the Special Court of Wilmington; referred.

By the same: A bill to repeal section 4, chapter 14, private laws of 1869-'70; referred.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Wayne, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the town of Goldsboro' was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the rules were suspended and the bill in regard to elections was taken up. [The bill provides that all legal electors shall be required to vote in the township in which they live.]

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

CALENDAR.

Bill to repeal the act in relation to taking fish in the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear River was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the rules were suspended and the bill concerning a Convention of the people was taken up, ordered to be printed anh referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the rules were suspended and the bill proposing costitutional amendments by legislative enactments was taken up, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committe on Constitutional Reform.

Bill to prescribe the time for Sheriffs to settle for State and county taxes was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to repeal section 7, chapter 167, public laws of 1868-'9 was taken up and passed its third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill concerning the city of Wilmington.

Mr. Ashe offered an amendment electing the Mayor by a popular vote instead of by the Board of Aldermen as the bill originally provided, also one continuing the present officers until a fair registration can be taken and an election held at some subsequent day. These amendments together with some others were adopted without debate.

Mr. French argued for some time in opposition, and concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Ashe next occupied the floor in support of the bill. In reply to Mr. French's charge, that this bill gerrymandered the wards of the city, he would refer to the most iniquitous gerrymandering that the party recently in power had used in laying off the Senatorial and other districts of the State, which met the gentleman's (Mr. French's) hearty approval. In reference to the gentleman's consistency in his opposition to the provisions of this bill, he would simply refer to his recorded vote in favor of the passage of the bill in regard to the town of Salisbury which passed the last Legislature. That bill required a six month's residence, this only 90 days.—That bill required a property qualification, this none whatever. The principles of this were so obviously fair and just, that he (Mr. Ashe) would not consume the time of the House in discussing them.

Mr. A. continued for sometime in advocacy of the bill, reviewing the outrages perpetrated upon *bona fide* citizens of corporated towns and cities in the way of amendments made to their charters by the last Legislature, &c. He concluded by calling the previous question in order to save time and the people's money.

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the motion by Mr. French, to indefinitely postpone was rejected by a vote of yeas 38, nays 37.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays 37.

Resolution to investigate the conduct of certain public officers in consequence of the maladministration of the State government was taken up. (Introduced by Fletcher, col.)

Mr. Sparrow said that this resolution being introduced by a colored Republican, he would vote for it with plasure.

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

Resolution asking our Congressmen to use their influence to secure the passage of a general amnesty act, and the repeal of the test oath, was taken up.

Mr. French could not advocate the passage of a general amnesty act. He thought those wishing a removal of their disabilities should make individual application. He would endorse the individual application of Zeb. B. Vance, Joe Turner or the Devil.

Mr. Grayson (the introducer) spoke in support of the resolution. He didn't see how the United States Government could proclaim that Southern States were reconstructed and participating in the benefits of the Union when hundreds and thousands of as good citizens as the United States contained, were denied the rights of citizenship merely because they happened to hold some little office. President Grant had adopted the motto, "Let us have Peace," and he (Mr. Grayson) heartily endorsed the motto, and he wished to have these political disabilities, which engender so much hate and strife, to be entirely swept away.

Mr. Justice was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. McAfee said no colored man in the State was under disabilities and no white man should be.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, said, in reference to Mr. French's allusion to the Devil in connection with Gov. Vance and other gentlemen, that the Devil had certainly been under no disabilities in this State for the last two years. He (the Devil) was in nearly every office, and his cloven foot could be seen in almost every act done by the party so lately in power.

Mabson, col., again spoke in opposition to the resolution and believed it was the universal sentiment of the Republican party, in this State, that Congress should pass no general amnesty act.

Williamson, col., argued in support of the esolution. He thought any one exercising the right of the ballot should have the right to hold office. All colored men in this State were now freemen and citizens, and he was opposed to depriving any other class of the same privileges and rights. He would vote for this resolution, not to gain popularity with any class, but would do so for the sake of principle.

Messrs. Ellison, col., and Fletcher were in favor of the measure as a matter of both policy and justice.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, saw nothing objectionable in the resolution, and did not see why any Republican should vote against it.

Mabson, col., in reply to Mr. Harris, of Franklin, said he would give a reason why Republicans should vote against this resolution. It was this: the Republicans of the State were opposed to the passage of a general amnesty, and especially to the removal of Gov. Vance's disabilities. Voting for this resolution would be to vote to ask the Senate of the United States to remove the disabilities of Gov. Vance.

The resolution was then adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Broadfoot, Brown, Bryson, Bunn, col, Buxton, Cawthorne, col, Carson, Chamberlain, Clinard, Bollis, Copeland, Crawford, Currie, Barden, Duckey, Duckworth, Ellison, col, Fletcher, col, Furr, Gambrel, Garrison, Gatling, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Guilford, Hargrove, Hardy, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Justice, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincade, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Lyon, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, Morris, Morgan, of Montgomery, Mills, Mitchell, Newsome, Nicholson, Nisson, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Wilcox, Womack, Woodhouse, Williamson, col, Young, of Yancey, and York.

NAYS.—Bryant, of Halifax, col., Dudley, col., Faulkner, of Edgecombe, col., Mabson, col., Morgan, of Wake, Reavis, col., Robbins, col., Smith, of Halifax, col, Tucker, col., Willis, col.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham, chairman of the Committee on Penal Institutions, through Mr. Jones, in accordance with instructions from the Senate, reported a bill authorizing the Treasurer to use $300,000 of the money now in the Treasury or which may be paid in, known as the special tax fund, in payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government and on appropriations to the Insane Asylum, Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for the support of convicts and the erection of the Penitentiary to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the Treasurer is authorized to reimburse the "special tax fund" out of the first moneys which may come into the Treasury of the taxes hereafter to be levied for the purposes above set forth.

Rules suspended, passed second reading, and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Norment, from the special Committee on Salaries and Fees, reported a bill fixing the *per diem* and mileage of officers and members of the General Assembly, to wit: President of the Senate and Speaker of the House $7 *per diem;* members $5 *per diem;* Principal and Assistant Clerks $6 *per diem;* Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks $5 *per diem;* Doorkeepers and Assistants $5 *per diem;* and 20 cents mileage in addition for the whole.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, moved to amend by decreasing all of the amounts fixed in the bill.

The President ruled that only one amendment at the time was in order.

Mr. Robbins then moved to amend by striking out $7 *per diem* for the President and Speaker of the House, and to insert in lieu thereof $5 *per diem.*

A debate of considerable length arose on this motion in which the whole subject of *per diem* and mileage and of salaried offices was discussed.

Mr. Norment called the previous question, which was sustained, which cut off all other amendments to the bill.

The question was divided and the motion to strike out $7 was lost, by a vote of yeas 19, nays 26, and the bill was rejected by a vote of yeas 22, nays 23.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of the bill relating to Muncipal Elections, question being a motion of Mr. Graham to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out 30 days residence within the corporate limits and insert 90 days.

After some discussion the motion to reconsider prevailed, yeas 27, nays 14.

The previous question was called and sustained.

The motion to strike out and insert prevailed, yeas 27, nays 14, and the bill passed its third reading yeas 27, nays 13.

By leave the following bills and resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Smith: Bill to amend chapter 166 of the Public Laws of 1869-'70; referred.

By Mr. Warren: Bill concerning debts contracted by muncipal corporations; referred.

By Mr. Warren: Bill to prohibit Justices of the Peace from practicing law as attorneys in certain cases; referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By G. W. Price, (colored): Resolution relating to a system of Public Instruction; lies over.

By the same: Resolution relating to the punishment of vagrants; lies over.

By Mr. Norment: Resolution of instruction to the committee on the Judiciary; authorizes them to report a bill, or to suggest some legislation necessary to better enforce the laws in the county of Robeson; adopted.

By Mr. Troy: Resolution in favor of R. K. Worthy, late Sheriff and L. C. Alldred late tax collector, of the county of Moore; referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9th, 1870.

Mr. McNeill was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on the resolution in regard to the general amnesty act. He was unavoidably absent from his seat when the vote was taken on yesterday.

Mr. Strudwick presented a memorial from the Commission appointed to superintend the erection of the Penitentiary.—The memorial was read and appropriately referred.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon the bill repealing the act under which the Governor alleged to have authority to employ spies. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Strudwick offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Settle—A bill fixing the *per diem* of the presiding officers of the General Assembly at $4 per day, members at $2 50, clerks, doorkeepers, &c., at $2 50, and mileage 5 cents, coming and returning.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

On motion of Mr. Jordan the rule was suspended and the resolution in reference to the alleged improper expenditure of public money by certain officers was taken up. [The resolution alludes to the employment of spies by the Governor, the improper employment of counsel with heavy fees, ignoring the Attorney General, the employment in the different departments of a numerous and unnecessary clerical force, and demanding of each officer, from Governor down, an exact statement of all moneys expended, to whom paid, for what service rendered and for what information gained.]

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, with a few negative votes coming from the Republican side of the House.

CALENDAR.

Resolution in regard to the bill for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad, was taken up, and passed its third reading.

Senate bill repealing chapter 52, laws of 1868-69, was taken up. (Section 4 gives the Governor power to appoint spies.)

Mr. Sparrow said that this bill was merely intended to do away with this spy system, inaugurated by the Governor, and to re-enact the old law in regard to fugitives from justice.

The bill passed its second reading by acclamation, with some few negative votes from the Republican side of the House.

Senate bill in favor of James Cashwell, tax collector of Bladen, was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the rules were suspended and the bill declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "an act to repeal certain acts passed at the session of 1868-'9, making appropriations to Railroad Companies, ratified March 8th, 1870," was taken up.

The question recurred upon the substitute offered for the original bill, by the Judiciary Committee, to whom the matter was referred.

Mr. Phillips opposed the substitute in remarks of length.

Messrs. French, Gregory, Ashe and McAfee argued in support of the substitute.

Mr. Welch could not support the bill or substitute, unless a proviso was adopted, providing that nothing in the act should prevent the Legislature from providing for representation in the Road in accordance with the interest which the State might have.

Mr. Sparrow followed in support of the bill.

On motion, the further consideration of the matter was postponed and made special order for Monday at 12 o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Capture of Outlaws—Meeting of Citizens—Matters at Fair Bluff.

FAIR BLUFF, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—Early yesterday morning two men heavily armed, giving their names as Thomas Lewis and John Parish, entered our usually quiet village. Their hostile appearance confirming several rumors from the country as to their lawless deportment, created sufficient grounds to cause the citizens to ask their intention and an investigation. The party seeing two unarmed citizens approaching them, forbade their advance, threatening to shoot—gun and pistols in hand. They proposed to talk with one man, whereupon one approached them—they continued to retreat slowly, threatening death if any one approached, saying they would kill them. One of them declared he would never be taken alive. Pursuit was made. A dozen or more shots were exchanged without other effect than to cause one of them to surrender. During the firing a telegram was sent to Whiteville reporting it—the operator only knowing that robbers were expected, and firing was going on. This brought several citizens from Whiteville prepared for effective service.

The other man, Thomas Lewis, escaped to a bay hard by. He was, however, pursued, and after a desperate and dangerous encounter, was captured by a party from Horry county, S. C., and brought back to this place. In the fight to capture him, he was wounded in the breast, and one of the prisoners narrowly escaped death by being fired upon by Lewis. Both prisoners have been by proper authority committed to jail.

Thomas Lewis, *alias* Johnson, *alias* Smith, says he was born in the State of Maine; hails now from Horry county, South Carolina; is about twenty-five years old; five feet seven inches high; greyish eyes; short hair and sparse whiskers, on the red order; spare built, sallow complexion, daring look, consumptive appearance; speaks independently, and by profession a gun smith and clock tinker.

John Parish, *alias* Samuel Harris, *alias* Sam Jesus, eighteen years old; light hair and eyes; five feet and a half high; sly, downcast expression; speaks cautiously; says he was born in Brunswick county, Va.

Yours, in haste,

SCOUT.

FAIR BLUFF, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1870.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, December 9th, 1870, T. F. Toon was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting. J. A. Mears was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of H. Coleman it was unanimously resolved that a Committee of two be appointed to express to the citizens of Whiteville, Grists, and others, our appreciation of their prompt action in coming to our assistance against lawless men insulting and violating the rights of peaceful citizens.

The Chairman appointed Rev. W. H. Kirton and C. L. Powell as Committee.

On motion of W. C. Galloway the Chairman was added.

On motion of Mr. A. Smith the Wilmington JOURNAL was requested to publish the proceedings and correspondence.

T. F. TOON, Ch'm.

J. A. MEARS, Sec'y.

To Messrs. Rockwell, Potts, Plummer, Harnett, Moffit, Roberts and others, Whiteville, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—It is our pleasant duty to express to you the full appreciation of your prompt tender of service by those we have the honor to represent.

The fact that the danger was not such as to require assistance, does not in the least detract from the merits due the praiseworthy motives prompting such action. You have evinced the true spirit that should characterize every good citizen. The best support to the law and the surest protection to rights and property may be found in only such men; not waiting to be attacked yourselves nor to enquire at a distance the danger, you came at once prepared for service. We beg, therefore, that the citizens of Whiteville, Grists, and others, accept this feeble expression of our feelings, also to express the hope that these feelings may create an indestructible bond of friendship between neighboring villages, cemented by your reciprocation and our gratitude and lasting rememberance.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv'ts,
W. H. HORTON,
C. L. POWELL,
T. F. TOON,
Committee.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

IMPEACHMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9—12 M.

The following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives this morning by Mr. Strudwick, of Orange:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It will probably be acted on to-morrow, and a committee appointed to conduct the trial before the Senate.

WAR IN EUROPE!

THE PRUSSIANS IN PURSUIT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

BOTH SIDES VIGILANT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A dispatch from Aberdeen says the steamer "Union" parted midships. Her little cargo will be saved.

China news received at the war office to-day states that there has been further hostile demonstrations against the christians at Tienstin.

It is reaffirmed to-day that Russia has ordered from America one hundred mitrealeus and a million metallic cartridges.

Many English arriving from Havre report the Germans to be marching thitherward, and investment is hourly expected.

The Prussians have exacted thirty million francs in Burgundy for the expulsion of the Germans.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 7.

The following is from King Louis to the Grand Duke from Orleans, dated the 7th: "We march onward for Tours to-day."

HAVRE, Dec. 7.

The Prussians are advancing. The French gave them battle a few miles distant. Losses about equal.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.

A number of iron-clads have been ordered by the French Government to repair immediately to this city to assist in its defense.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

The French officers held as prisoners in Germany protest against the restoration of the Bonapartes.

There is great public rejoicing here over the recent victories. It is believed that the war nears the end.

Addresses from the people to the King are proposed, asking the immediate bombardment of Paris.

There is great disappointment at President Grant's position on the Alabama claims and the fisheries.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 7.

The Prussians are vigorously pursuing the Army of the Loire.

Arizona Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.

McCormick's majority for Congress in Arizona is 951.

From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.

The loss by the burning of the National Iron Company Rolling Mills is $100,000. Three hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Times has a striking and conciliatory editorial on the Alabama claims, and asks no indemnity for the insults heaped upon England for the deputations of Alabama, but craves for a settlement of the claims, not merely because they are just, but for the inauguration of a better feeling and closer unity between the two countries.

The Morning Post sees no hope of better relations with the United States. The Post says that the best of Americans avoid or are driven from political life, while men like Butler wield the political influence.

The five hundred cases of guns from America, which were seized upon arrival here, have been restored to their consignees.

It is rumored in Madrid that Senor Morit proposes to suspend the payment of interest on the internal debt for twenty months with the understanding that bondholders are also to contract for the loan guaranteed by mortgage upon the tobacco monopoly for four years.

HEART'S CONTENT, Dec. 10.

A heavy North-East storm prevails with a fog and rain, and the sea is running high.

There is no prospect of grappling the cables to-day.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

The provisional correspondence to this city says that proposed amendments to constitutional treaties are pending, the rejection or adoption of which at the present time would endanger peace. All amendments thus far have been opposed by the government and rejected.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The collection of the income tax from Brigham Young has been postponed until Congress can settle the question at issue.

It has been telegraphed hence, and there is very little doubt of its truth, that Mr. Schenck will be nominated as Minister to England.

The Naval Committee have reported favorably upon Porter's nomination as Admiral, but under objection his confirmation went over.

Col. Forney advertises his Chronicle for sale.

The President and Cabinet, except Creswell, attended Mr. Walbridge's funeral.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 10.

In joint convention to-day, the Montgomery Advertiser, Democratic, was elected State printer by 48 majority over the Selma Press, Republican.

Both Houses take a recess from Thursday next for one month.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

It has been raining all day.

The National Grand Grove of the United Ancient Order Druids elected and installed the following: Henry Walter, of New Jersey, Most Noble Grand Arch; Alfred Schaw, of New Orleans, R. W. Dep. Grand Arch; Geo. H. Hart, of New York; Grand Secretary; Charles J. Wilson, of New Jersey, Grand Treasurer.

The annual reports of the officers show the order in a prosperous condition.

Satisfaction is expressed here that Gen. Grant declined to remove Marshal Packard.

There is a prospect of the Senate refusing to confirm Blanchard as Postmaster, vice Lowell, there being no cause of complaint against the present incumbent.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

The shipments of specie to-day amounted to nearly half a million dollars.

STATE NEWS.

Big fire parade in Newbern to-morrow.

A State Musical Convention is proposed, to be held in Raleigh January 17.

Newbern wants a new custom house and post office building.

Bishop Atkinson preaches at Weldon to-day.

Mad dog killed in Raleigh last Wednesday.

The Raleigh & Gaston R. R. route employees are to be uniformed.

The *Sentinel* learns that a large cotton factory is to be started in Raleigh, at an early day.

Ben Goodman, the defaulting Radical P. M. of Williamston, Martin county, has been sentenced to 14 years in the Penitentiary.

Two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars of the people's money was paid to bribe the people's representatives of the last General Assembly.—*Sentinel.*

Maj. Seaton Gales is to deliver the anniversary address before Manteo Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Raleigh, at their celebration next Tuesday.

The farmers of Halifax county are suffering terribly from the depredations of thieves. Leaden pills, the size of buckshot, have been known to remedy this complaint.

Porter, Welles and the President.

The Washington "Patriot" says that "it is due to ex-Secretary Welles to say that the allegation of Admiral Porter charging him with the publication of the original letter is purely imaginary in point of fact, though Mr. Welles had sufficient cause for defending himself against the Admiral's aspersions by publishing his semi-official correspondence. There is a striking coincidence between the attack upon Mr. Welles at this time and that upon General Grant in 1865. The tables happen to be turned. The Secretary of the Navy was then a power in the State, and the President is supposed to be so now. The public will decide whether there is any relation of cause and effect."

Jem Mace in Shakspeare.

The latest dramatic sensation in New York is the introduction of a prize-fighter in the splendid Shakspearean comedy, "As You Like It." Jem Mace, the pugilist, appears as Charles the wrestler, and it is found that more people go to see him than to witness the play. During the scene in which he figures, the sensation, we are assured, causes "little shrieks from the ladies," and the triumph of the champion was greeted with "a ripple of gloved applause throughout the house."

Why should the Democratic party exist? [Subordinate radical sheet.] Because, from the recent elections, it appears that the country insists upon it.—*Chicago Times.*

John Taylor, the celebrated California horseback rider, at the Sacramento riding park, on Tuesday, rode sixty-one miles in two hours and forty minutes, using ten horses. This beats his Texas time.

DIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, LUCY, wife of John Dawson, Esq., aged 66 years.

Mrs. Dawson died in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, having been received on the profession of faith in Jesus Christ, March 3d, 1849. Her life has been a true confession of the Master whom she loved, and she has left it as a testimony to the strength of His Spirit to sustain His people under the burdens and trials of this world. Since she assumed the vows of the Christian, she has ever been a faithful disciple, always in her place in the sanctuary, performing the duties of religion with a fidelity which rebukes many a younger disciple; discharging all her obligations to the full measure of her circumstances and ability. Of her it can truly be said "she hath done what she could."—Her death was as her life, submissive, quiet, peaceful and uncomplaining. To her pastor she expressed her complete acquiescence in the will of God, and her peaceful assurance of her Saviour's love, and confident hope of eternal life. She has gone to her rest—rest in that home forever bright, and forever free from sorrow, pain and toil; where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary at rest. S.

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VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1870. NO. 45

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE TRIAL OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 14.

Upon the call of reports from committees this morning in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sparrow, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred, on the 9th of December inst., the following resolution, namely:

"*Resolved*, That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office,"

Have considered the same and submit the following report:

That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, unmindful of his oath of office, did, in July last, organize, arm and equip a military force not recognized by and in subversion of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina; which military force, so unlawfully organized, was not kept under subordination to, and governed by, the civil power, but was, by the order of the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, made paramount to, and subversive of, the civil authority.

That the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, did, in the months of July and August last, without lawful warrant and authority, and in defiance and subversion of the Constitution, arrest and imprison many of the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the State, depriving them of their liberties and privileges, and certain of said citizens so unlawfully arrested and imprisoned, did cause to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishments.

That the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, denied to citizens unlawfully restrained of their liberty by his authority, all remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and in defiance of the Constitution, the laws and the process of the Courts, he suspended the privileges of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, claiming that he was governed by a supreme law whereby he could deny the privileges of the said writ when in his opinion the safety of the State required it. In view of the matter herein set set forth, combining historical facts with statements contained in public documents and the records of the Public Departments and the Courts, the undersigned, members of the Committee, who are a majority thereof, are of the opinion that William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

(Signed) T. SPARROW,
O. W. BROADFOOT,
LEE M. MCAFEE,
SAM. A. ASHE,
JOHN D. STANFORD,
GEORGE W. GREGORY,
HENRY T. JORDAN,
JNO. W. DUNHAM,
R. P. WARING,
JAMES G. SCOTT,
W. P. WELCH,
DAVID SETTLE,
FRED. N. STRUDWICK,
C. M. T MCCAULEY,
T. D. JOHNSTON,

Resolved, That William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate and at the Bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the State of North Carolina, to impeach W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the Committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said W. W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, to answer the said impeachment.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, with power to send for persons and papers and Records, and to take testimony under oath.

LATER.

The impeachment resolution was called up today by Mr Strudwick. The Radicals opposed its adoption, the most of them making extended speeches. Discovering their weakness, they attempted to defeat the resolution by filibustering. Motions to lay on the table and to postpone were made in vain. The previous question being called, the impeachment resolution was passed by a vote of 60 to 43

To-morrow a committee will be sent to the Senate asking the arraignment of the Governor, and also one to prepare particular articles of impeachment.

The Chief Justice will be sent for immediately and the trial began after proper time is allowed the Governor for preparation.

The people of North Carolina will be glad that their Representatives are about to bring the Governor to trial for his enormous crimes in office. His organ here has asked this trial, the Governor himself has asked for it, and the people demand it. The deliberation which has characterized the House of Representatives in their action is in keeping with the position which the members occupy and the grave and responsible duties devolving upon them. Their delay has not been owing to any doubts in regard to the guilt of the Governor, or their duty in the premises, but from the deliberation due a question of such great importance. The work has now been fairly inaugurated, and will be pushed to the end. The JOURNAL has been stout in its efforts to bring Governor Holden to trial. We have expressed our opinion frequently, and firmly in regard to his criminal conduct. He is now about to be put upon his trial. We are willing to abide by the evidence produced and the decision of the Senate. Let him be judged by his deeds, and let justice be meted out to him without reference to the bitter prejudices against the individual or regard for his official position. E.

Holden and Smith.

The experience of Governor Holden in North Carolina, and of Governor Smith, in Alabama, should teach factious Radicalism a lesson. It is, that when the people speak, they must be obeyed. Holden attempted to override the law in this State and the people rebuked him. Smith attempted to retain the Gubernatorial Chair in Alabama, in violation of the popular vote, and he has been compelled, by legal process, to withdraw his claims. Holden will be impeached and Smith should be indicted for high treason against the Commonwealth of Alabama.

LET a colored man vote the straight Radical ticket and he is politely spoken of as a "colored citizen." Let him vote with the Democrats and he is straightway a "nigger."

THE Chicago *Times* states that the aggregate of Democratic gains in the recent election in Illinois amounts to over 41,000. In a few counties there are small Democratic losses and corresponding Radical gains, but the aggregate of these is too small to alter the great significance of the general fact.

THE qualifications of a legal voter in New Hampshire, as specified by an early law, were the following: "Twenty-four years of age, Protestant in religion, not vicious in life, but honest and of good conversation, ratable estate at twenty pounds, and taking an oath of allegiance to his majesty." If such qualifications were now required, how many men in New Hampshire would be voters to-day?

The Standard and Captain Ashe.

The Raleigh *Standard* asserts that "The County of New Hanover is misrepresented in the House of Representatives by one Ashe." The gentleman referred to is, of course, Capt. S. A. Ashe, one of our worthy Conservative Commoners.

The *Standard* might have gone a little farther and attempted a comparison between either of the carpet-baggers who were nominally from this county—Geo. Z. French and L. G. Estes—who, without any claims or qualifications whatever to the position, were ushered into place by negro votes and on a platform, the most popular plank of which was a malicious hostility to the decent white people of the county. We say that the *Standard* might have *attempted* this comparison; it could have made none, for there can be no comparison between Captain Ashe and the parties we have named. The attempt to make it would only have resulted in a contrast that would not prove at all favorable to the Radical representatives.

And now let us see. The editor of the *Standard* is a political pilgrim from Massachusetts, who floated down into North Carolina, in 1865, for the undoubted purpose of making or stealing all that he could from either the honest people of the State or from the ignorant negroes, whose interests he proposed to look after. He came here as a preacher, and if his is the standard of religion among the godly puritans of Massachusetts, we thank God that we have none of it. He has long since thrown aside the cloak of religion and has sold himself, body and soul, to Holden and the Devil.

Captain S. A. ASHE is a young man and, thus far, of as unimpeachable record as any one in the State can show. He was elected to his present position by the votes of the permanent white inhabitants of New Hanover county,—those who own at least nine-tenths of the real estate in the county and who should, therefore, be able to select an honest man to represent them. He is the worthy descendant of one of the most worthy and illustrious families in the South. His great ancestor, Col. JOHN ASHE, first made the name heroic on the Cape Fear, when, in 1766, he and Col. HUGH WADDELL, of Brunswick, each with a Company behind him, many of them the ancestors of some of our present leading citizens, refused to permit a British sloop-of-war to land here a cargo of stamps for the Colonies, under the enforcement act of the British Parliament. From that time to this, the name of ASHE has been a synonym, on the Cape Fear, for everything that is true, noble, manly and honest, and those who bore it have repeatedly held offices of high trust—the gift of the people, Capt. ASHE's father, Hon. WM. S. ASHE, having represented the State in the United States Congress and being, at the time of his death, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

For more than one hundred years past the ASHE family have resided on the Cape Fear, and no one has ever yet cast a stone at them until the advent of this pious bummer from Massachusetts;—a political fungus of a night's growth that dares to raise its head to the oak of a hundred years and say to it, "What dost thou here?"

We beg Capt. ASHE's pardon for thus coupling his name, in public, with that of such a specimen of humanity as is this Ashley. The truth, and the secret of the *Standard's* animosity, can probably be found in the fact that Capt. ASHE is one of those who are opposed to the State's paying Ashley and his family $4,000 per annum for services that have not only proved of no value, but have actually been detrimental to its welfare and interests.

We all know that

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

Dread War.

The horrors of war are not all visible on the battle field, but must be looked for in the domestic life of the two countries engaged in the fight. And not only do the invaded suffer, but the invaders, too, must oftentimes feel the penalties of want and destitution. Thus, the suffering in Germany, as well as in France, is reported as very great. A German paper states that in the province of Westphalia, at the beginning of October, there were 11,817 married women, the wives and widows of soldiers, together with 22,713 children obtaining relief from the public funds. In Hanover, 9,624 women and 26,418 children were dependent upon the public for support. In the Rhenish provinces there were 14,312 married women and 29,616 fatherless children who were utterly destitute. Thus, in only three Prussian provinces, there were, last October, 35,753 women and 78,750 children in a condition of misery and want, and it is believed that destitution to the same extent prevails in the other provinces of Prussia. The price of provisions is extraordinarily high. If this be the condition of Germany, what must be that of France, whose territory has been invaded by an army of more than half a million of men.

General Amnesty.

It strange that while a number of the most influential of the Northern press have declared, unequivocally, for an act of general amnesty by the present Congress that the "truly loyal" in the South are, as yet, bitterly opposed to any forgiveness whatever being extended to unrepentant rebels. The New York *Tribune*, acknowledged as the leading Republican organ in the country, has declared most positively for the extension of Congressional clemency, as has the New York *Times* and other leading Republican papers in the Northwest. Yet the carpet-baggers and scalawags in this State refuse to endorse the plank placed in the party platform by Mr. Greeley, and still cry out, through their organ, the *Standard*, for punishment, to the death, of those who oppose them in their political schemes. All who are willing to exist in the South under the rule of unscrupulous men, or who are themselves of so little principle as to desire to purchase their own advancement at the price of individual integrity, can easily enough receive a pardon manifesto.

But the opposite attitudes of Northern and Southern Radicals admit of solution by the fact of selfishness and greed of power and office as respectively developed. The old hulk of Radicalism is fast going to pieces amid the overwhelming billows of popular outcry and repudiation. We do not pretend to attribute to the Northern Radicals any unselfishness or sense of justice in their action. It has its name in other terms—those of political necessity. To bind together the timbers of the party hulk by auxiliary aid and the demand of public sentiment, universal amnesty is upheld as a scheme for the retention of power, upon which political life depends. In an opposite direction does the unprincipled greed and aspiration of the horde at the South manifest itself. Amnesty with them is but the death knell of their chances for preferment. Intelligence and virtue once restored to their former elevation and removed from the band; all the good and true and honest men of the South once again permitted to hold office; the mercenary, unjust and unprincipled politicalserfdom ended,—then good-bye forever to the carpet-bagger's pap, the scalawag's reward for his apostacy, and their official existence. These are the motives and these the principles of opposition to amnesty among the Radicals of the South. But let them take care that while they endeavor to perpetuate their individual greed, the charge of disloyalty to their national party is not made against them, and political punishment visited accordingly.

But selfish or unselfish, tricksters or just politicians, the Northern Radical journals and supporters are correct in that interpretation of the signs of the times. Too long, as an act of generally recognized justice, has this amnesty been deferred, and to mitigate and, if possible, avert the verdict of condemnation for the criminal refusal to extend it, its passage now is mooted and favored as a proper measure. Amnesty has become an unmistakable necessity; outraged public sentiment is dictating it, and woe to the party in power if they refuse. It must come—no human opposition can avert it; and responsibility and consequent punishment for its long deference is almost certain.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Graham: Bill to incorporate the Yanceyville, Danville and Coalfield Rail Road Co.; referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Troy: Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Independent Bucket Company; referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. McClammy: Bill to amend section 16, title 4, chapter 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Jones: Bill to incorporate the Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of Charlottee; referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Murphy: Bill concerning divorce; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Adams, resolution of enquiry of Governor Holden, relative to his authority to declare a county in a state of insurrection, as to troops being sent into certain counties, by whose orders, how many, what were they payed, if payed, how much, and what money was used, &c., which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Currie the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill fixing the per diem and mileage of officers and members of the General Assembly at $7 for speakers, $5 for members, $6 for Principal and Assistant Clerks, $5 for Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, $5 for Doorkeeper and Assistants, and 20 cents mileage in addition to the whole, was reconsidered.

John Hyman, (col.) called the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was sustained, and it passed by the following ballot: yeas 21, nays 10.

The President designated the Senate Branch of the Committee on Constitutional Reform to consist of Messrs. Cook, Latham, Linney, Moore and Hyman, (col.)

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Graham until Thursday, and to G. W. Price, (col.) until Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the rules were suspended, and the bill to repeal an act entitled "An Act to secure the better protection of life and property," (Shoffner bill) was taken up.

Mr. Moore spoke at some length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Jones called the previous question on its passage, which was sustained, and the bill passed its final reading by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Allen, Battle, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Dargan, Fleming, Gilmer, Graham, Jones, Latham, Ledbetter, Linney, Love, Maudey, McClammy, McCotter, Merriman, Murphy, Norment, Robbins, of Rowan, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Warren, Whitesides and Worth—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Beasley, Eppes, (col.,) Hyman, (col.) Lassiter, Lehman, Moore and Olds—7.

The following resolutions were taken up, as follows:

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to secure aid for the purpose of creating an educational fund, from the sale of Public Lands, was postponed till Tuesday next, and made a special order for that day.

Resolution proposing to raise a joint committee of 8, composed of 3 on the part of the Senate and 5 on the part of the House, to inquire into the expediency of establishing three courts per year in each county, was adopted.

Resolution authorizing the General Assembly to take recess from and after 22d of December to the 11th of January, 1871.—The resolution passed by a vote of 25 to 12

Resolution in relation to a National system of Public Instruction, requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to establish such system, was postponed to Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the bill to supply a deficiency in the Treasury was taken up, [This bill authorizes the Treasurer to borrow $180,000 of the dividend declared by the North Carolina Railroad Company] and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to restore to the Western Railroad Company its original chartered priviliges to regulate the appointment of State Directors and to define the vote of the State in the general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, was taken up.

Mr. Troy, in an able and eloquent appeal, urged the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Graham offered the following proviso to the 1st section, to wit:

Provided, That no claim whatever of the State for stock in said Company shall be surrendered until the bonds by which such stock was obtained shall be returned to the Treasury, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilmer offered to amend but withdrew it in order to allow the bill to pass its second reading, and gave notice of his intention to renew it on its third reading.

Mr. Graham also gave notice of another amendment, and the bill passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870.

By Mr. Joyner, of Johnston: A bill to repeal section 16, chapter 137, laws of 1868-'69; referred.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the rules were suspended and the joint resolution taking a recess from the 22d of Desember, 1870, to the 10th of January, was taken up.

The previous question was called and the resolution passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 81, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the rules were suspended and the resolution in regard to a recess was taken up and put on its third reading.

Mr. Houston moved as amendment that the members and officers of the General Assembly do not receive any *per diem* during the recess. Mr. Carson accepted the amendment and the resolution passed its third reading.

CALENDAR.

By Mr. Marler: A bill to releive administrators and executors of the guilt of a *devastavit*, who contrary to the act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, laws of 1868-'69, have *bona fide* administered according to the law as it was before the passage of the aforesaid act; referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to provide another mode of taking depositions in the several Courts in the State; referred.

Resolution referring that portion of the Governor's message which alludes to matters in Caswell and Alamance counties to a special Committee who shall have power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill in regard to the special tax money was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution concerning internal revenue on tobacco and distilled spirits was taken up and passed its second reading.

Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a general bill for the relief of Sheriffs was taken up and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Waring the rules were suspended, and the Senate resolution asking Congress to remove the political disabilities of Hon. Z. B. Vance was taken up and adopted by the following ballot:

Yeas, 73; nays, 24.

By Mr. Martin: Bill to fix the *per diem* and mileage of members and officers of the General Assembly as follows: Presiding officers $7 per day; Principal and Assistant Clerks $6; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, Doorkeepers and Members at $5 per day, and mileage at 20 cents.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the rules were suspended and the bill passed it second reading; yeas 59, nays 42.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 57, nays 41.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1870.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. McClammy it was placed on calendar without reference.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Merrimon: Bill to punish officers and agents of Railroad Companies for embezzlement and other offences; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

This bill makes it *felony*, punishable with three years confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and fine not less than one thousand dollars for any President, Treasurer, Director, Officer or Agent of any Railroad Company in this State to embezzle, or in any way directly or indirectly, to apply the money, bonds or other property of such road to his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of himself or any other person, State or corporation.

It also makes it a *felony*, punishable as above, for any such officer or agent to combine, collect or conspire with any other person or persons to embezzle or apply to his own use or benefit, or for the benefit of himself or any other person any money, bonds or other property of any such road.

The following resolutions were taken up under the rule, to wit:

WHEREAS, Neither justice, sound policy or the public welfare can be promoted by the sanction of combinations to defraud the State or the people; *and whereas*, in the opinion of this General Assembly the people of North Carolina have a settled conviction that the enormous appropriations made and squandered by the late Convention and General Assembly in the years 1868, '69 and '70, were conceived in fraud and consummated in corruption, and for that reason there is neither moral, constitutional or legal obligation binding the State to pay them, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and is hereby, instructed to bring in a bill consolidating all the debts due by the State of North Carolina prior to the 1st of January, 1868, not declared void by the Constitution of 1865, acts of Congress, or Proclamations of the President of the United States, the same to be payable on and after the 4th of July 1900, with interest thereon at 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury of North Carolina at Raleigh, North Carolina, in gold.

Mr. Olds moved to amend by striking out the preamble, which was voted down.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by striking out all after the preamble and inserting the following, to wit:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of North Carolina, that the Committee on the Judiciary are instructed to enquire what legislation, under the Constitution, is practicable to consolidate or to compromise the present State debt."

After some discussion the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills and resolutions to-wit:

Bill to repeal an act in relation to taking fish from the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river; referred.

Resolution in reference to an act that provides for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad; lies over.

Resolution proposing to take recess from 22d Dec., to Jan. 11th, and provides further, that the members shall receive no *per diem* during said recess; lies over.

Bill fixing *per diem* and *mileage* of officers and members of the General Assembly: referred.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to authorize the transfer of certain cases pending in the late Court of Equity, passed.

Bill requiring Sheriffs and Coroners to give notice to parties in whose favor they may have process for collecting money; passed.

Bill to consolidate the North Carolina and the North Western North Carolina Railroad Companies.

Mr. Merrimon moved an amendment including the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1870.

By Mr. Jones of Caldwell. A resolution concerning the University of North Carolina; referred.

By Mr. Morris: A resolution in regard to a system of public instruction; referred.

Mr. Martin, of Carteret, introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The last Legislature made an appropriation of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the contruction of a State Marine Hospital at Beaufort Harbor, and;

WHEREAS, Said Hospital is yet unfinished, and not likely to be completed; and

WHEREAS, The State owns a boat in said Harbor, known as the Hospital boat, and

WHEREAS, Sundry sums of money have been paid out of the State Treasury for the avowed purpose of "keeping" said boat,

Resolved, 1st, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into this matter, and ascertain, if possible, to whom the appropriation for the construction of said hospital was paid, and the present condition of the building.

Resolved, 2d, That said committee be instructed to enquire whether or not it is expedient to keep a boat for hospital purposes when no hospital really exists.

Resolved, 3d, That said committee report to this General Assembly at an early day, by bill or otherwise.

The resolutions were read and placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Strudwick—A resolution requiring the Auditor to furnish an itemized statement of that portion of the Treasurer's report which comes under the head of "Contingencies." Placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. Waring the rule was suspended and the report of the Committee on Printing was taken up.

The report states that a contract has been entered into with James H. Moore, of the *Sentinel* office, of Raleigh, on a basis of 75 cents per thousand for plain work.

Mr. Waring stated that the Committee had advised with the leading printing establishments of the city, upon the proper prices to be paid for the different kinds and styles of work, and had likewise most carefully examined into the prices heretofore paid, and had closed a contract by which the printing would be done cheaper than even in *ante bellum* days. The old way of counting by book measure was done away with, and the printing would be paid for by actual measurement by the thousand. He (Mr. W.) had resisted this contract, because he thought 75 cents per thousand too little, when paid by actual measure; he was in favor of 90 cents per thousand. He thought the contract too cheap, as it ground down the wages of printers; he wished labor to be fairly compensated. If the House would be at all economical in their printing orders, the public printing would, at an enormous estimate, not exceed $8,000 per annum, whereas last year it cost the State $28,000.

After some little debate the report of the Committee was concurred in and the following resolution, which accompanied the report, passed its second reading:

Resolved, That no printing of the State by any other than the party who has contracted to do the public printing shall be paid for out of the public money; *Provided*, That the *Standard* newspaper office shall be paid for work contracted for (and performed) before the abolition of the office of State Printer, and this resolution shall be in force from the abolition of said office.

A communication was read from the Attorney General in reference to the rights of the State in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad under existing laws. The communication was sent in compliance with a resolution of the House asking the opinion of that officer in regard to the above mentioned matter. The document was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended and the bill in reference to the Keeper of the Capitol was taken up. (The bill takes away the appointment of Keeper of the Capitol from the Board, created by sec. 2, chap. 103 Revised Code, and makes the office elective by the Legislature on the 4th Wednesday of each and every session).

The report of the committee, favorable to the passage of the bill, was read and concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Robinson the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Nicholson, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in regard to the Wayne county contested election between Messrs. Copeland, the sitting member, and Peason. [The report recommends that a commissioner be sent to Goldsboro' to take depositions.]

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the rules were suspended and the report was concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson then offered a bill appointing a commissioner to proceed to Goldsboro' and take evidence in the matter.

On motion of the same the rules were suspended and the bill considered.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Franklin, the bill was so amended as to authorize the appointment of two commissioners instead of one. The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the rules were suspended and the bill then passed its third reading.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1870.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Love, from a special Committee appointed to ascertain and report the amount of money at present in the Treasury, submitted the following, to-wit:

General fund,		
Special tax collected in 1869	484,859 69	
Paid out on coupons to Jan. 20th, 1870,	208,470 00	
Balance,	276,389 69	
Loaned under chapters 80 and 174, laws 1869-'70,	250,000 00	
	26,389 69	
Repaid under said acts,	172,172 76	
Special tax now in Treasury not repaid,	77,827 24	
	276,389 69	
Special tax in Treasury,	$198,562 45	
Literary fund in Treasury,	257,083 13	
Special deposits,	75,567 73	
	$531,213 31	

which was read and ordered to print 5 copies for the use of each Senator.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Merrimon: Bill to repeal an act fixing the *per diem* and *mileage* of officers and members of the General Assembly, ratified Nov. 26, '69. [This act is to take effect from the beginning of this session.]

On motion the rules were suspended in order to put the bill through its several readings.

Mr. Olds moved to postpone its further consideration until Jan. 11th, and demanded the previous question, which was refused.

After some debate the motion to postpone was voted down and the bill passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the Special Committee composed of Messrs. Robbins, of Rowan, Speed and Brogden, appointed to ascertain and report the vote of the 26th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Alamance and Guilford, and what action be necessary in reference to seating the Senators from said District.

The Committee met, but failed to unite upon a majority report, consequently each presented his own report.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, Chairman of the Committee, presented the following report, accompanied with a resolution, to wit:

The undersigned, member and Chairman of the Special Committee on the election in the 26th Senatorial District feels compelled to dissent from the views of the other two members of the Committee.

The Senate has declared the election in Alamance invalid. The vote of that county is therefore illegal, and must be thrown out. But Alamance is only a part of the 26th District; and it is admitted that in the other and larger part of said District, to wit: Guilford county, a valid election was held and thousands of votes were legally polled for Senators. The fact that no legal election was held in Alamance cannot affect the validity of the election in the District as a whole. If it could, then by purity of reasoning it would vitiate the State election for Attorney General and also the election for a member of Congress in the Fifth District; and the same principle would lead us to the conclusion that even a Presidential election might be invalidated by a failure of any one State to vote, or by its voting in an illegal manner. In short, no election would be valid wherein votes were cast which were afterwards, for any cause, thrown out as illegal. This latter doctrine might be true in the case of an election by a legislative body where a certain number is necessary to a *quorum*, and where, by throwing out votes cast in an illegal manner, the valid vote remaining might be less than a *quorum*, when, of course, their entire action would be a nullity. But this can never be so in a popular election, where no particular number of votes is necessary to a choice, but simply a majority, or even plurality, of the legal votes cast. The undersigned is therefore clearly of the opinion that the persons who received a majority of the votes cast in that part of the 26th District, not included in the county of Alamance, on the first Thursday in August last, were entitled to certificates of election as Senators from said district.

The official returns from that part of said District, to wit: from Guilford county show that John A. Gilmer received 1848 votes; J. A. Moore 1771 votes: William A. Smith 1710 votes; G. William Welker 1661 votes. Mr. Gilmer is entitled to the seat to which we admitted him upon his certificate. Mr. Smith is not entitled to the seat which he now holds. Mr. Moore would have been entitled to that seat, had he taken the legal steps necessary to assert his claim against Mr. Smith, who held the certificate of election; but by failing to do this, he has waived his right to the seat, and the Senate ought therefore to declare the seat of Mr. Smith vacant.

The resolution herewith presented embody the foregoing views, and are offered by way of substitute for those brought forward by the other members of the Committee.

WHEREAS, By the official returns duly authenticated, which have been procured and laid before this body, it appears, that at the regular election for Senators held in the 26th Senatorial District on the first Thursday in August 1870.—John A. Gilmer now holding a seat in the Senate received the highest number of votes cast in that part of said District in which the election was legally held,

WHEREAS, Wm A. Smith, to whom a certificate was given, upon which he now holds a seat in the Senate, did not receive the next highest number of votes cast in that part of said District in which the election was legally held, and was not therefore duly elected: and WHEREAS, J. A. Moore, who did receive a majority over the said W. A. Smith, of the votes cast in that part of said District in which the election was legally held, has waived his right to a seat in this body by failing to contest for the same according to law, Therefore

Resolved, That John A. Gilmer is entitled to hold his seat as a member of the Senate.

Resolved, That the seat held by William A. Smith, as Senator from the 26th District is hereby declared vacant.

Mr. Speed presented the following report and resolutions, to-wit:

The undersigned, one of the special committee of the Senate, to which was referred the election in the 26th Senatorial District, with instructions to report a resolution for the action of the Senate respectfully submits that, in his opinion, there was no legal and valid election in said 26th Senatorial District, on the day appointed by law to wit, on the 4th day of August, 1870, for the election of two Senators to represent the said 26th District in this General Assembly, for the reason that on that day there was no civil law in force in a large portion of said Senatorial District under which a valid election could be held, the Governor of the State having proclaimed Alamance, one of the counties composing the said 26th Senatorial District, in a state of insurrection, and having, by reason thereof, entered, held, and controlled, and there on the 4th day of August, 1870, did hold and occupy in undisputed military control the aforesaid county of Alamance to the total abrogation and exclusion of all civil process, and the Constitution and Bill of Rights, declaring "that all elections ought to be free," and it being against the spirit and genius of free institutions that any portion of the people be subject to laws enacted or coerced to the payment of taxes levied "without the consent of themselves or their Representatives in General Assembly free given," I recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That John A. Gilmer and William A. Smith, sitting members of this Senate for the 26th Senatorial District, were not legally constitutionally elected to this General Assembly by the free and unrestrained elections of said District.

Resolved, That the seats in this Senate for the 26th Senatorial District be declared vacant.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to issue his proclamation ordering an election in the 26th Senatorial District for two members to fill the seats for said Districts declared vacant.

Mr. Brogden presented a report of considerable length; the following is the last portion of said report and the accompanying resolution, to wit:

The undersigned entertains the opinion that John A. Gilmer and William A. Smith were duly elected to the State Senate in the 26th Senatorial District, on the 4th day of August, 1870, and are therefore entitled to hold their seats in the Senate for the term of two years from the 4th day of August last.

Resolved, That Jno. A. Gilmer and William A. Smith, having been duly elected to the Senate by the legal and qualified voters of the 26th Senatorial District, at the regular election held according to law in every Township in said District, on the 4th day of August, 1870, are therefore entitled to hold their seats in the Senate as Senators from the 26th District.

Mr. Speed's resolution was offered as a substitute for that of Mr. Robbins of Rowan, and

Mr. Brogden's resolution was offered as a substitute for the whole.

The merits of the several resolutions were discussed at much length; finally the previous question was called and sustained.

Mr. Brogden's resolution was rejected by the following ballot, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Eppes, colored, Flythe, Hawkins, King, Lehman, Love, Mauney, McCotter, Norment and Olds—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Cook, Crowell, Currie, Dargan, Jones, Latham, Linney, McClammy, Merrimon, Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Warren, Whitesides and Worth—25.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Manney stated that he voted under a misapprehension and desired to have his vote recorded in the negative.

The President ruled that it was out of order since the vote had been announced.

Mr. Speed's substitute was voted down by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs Beasley, Bellamy, Cook, Cowles, Eppes, colored, Flemming, Flythe, Hawkins, King, McCotter, Moore, Norment, Olds and Speed.—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Brogden, Currie, Dargan, Jones, Latham, Lehman, Linney, Love, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Morehead, Murphy, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Troy, Waddell, Warren, Whitesides and Worth—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Cook, Cowles, Eppes, colored, Flythe, Hawkins, King, Lehman, Love, McCotter, Moore, Norment, Olds and Speed—16.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1870.

Dudley, colored, presented a memorial from certain citizens of Newbern; referred.

Mr. French presented a memorial from certain citizens of the town of Lumberton; referred.

By Mr. York: A resolution to commence holding night sessions; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Johns: A resolution concerning immigration; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Harris, of Guilford: A bill to pay the State debt; referred.

By Mr. Stanford; A bill to lay off and establish a new county to be called "Pamlico," (out of portions of Beaufort and Craven); referred.

By Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe: A bill to punish bribery and corruption; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Jordan: A bill to amend the act to define and punish bribery; referred.

By the same: A bill for the better government of the Insane Asylum (Board of Directors to be elected by the General Assembly); referred.

Mr. Welch, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a substitute for the bill chartering the Spartanburg and Rutherford Railroad. The report was placed on the calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "An Act to repeal certain Acts passed at the session of 1868 and 1869, making appropriations to railroad companies; ratified 8th of March, 1870, (introduced by Mr. Ashe.)

The question recurred upon the following amendment offered by Mr. Phillips to substitute when the matter was last discussed:

Strike out the 1st section after the word "enact," and all in section 2nd to and including the word "of" (before the words "William Sloan") in line 6, so that the bill will read, "Now, therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That William Sloan and others claiming to act as Directors, &c., &c.

Messrs. Ashe and French argued in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Phillips in remarks of length advocated his amendment.

After a long debate, Mr. Ashe called the previous question.

The call was sustained, and Mr. Phillips' amendment was voted down; yeas 33, nays 66.

An amendment of which Mr. Welch gave notice, striking out, in the second section, line 3, after the word "aforesaid," down to the word "right," in line 5, same section, was accepted by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and adopted by the House. The bill then passed its several readings in the following shape:

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, to provide for the completion of said road, and to secure to the State a representation in said Company, ratified the 29th day of January, 1869," the Public Treasurer of the State is directed to subscribe in behalf of the State, four millions of dollars to the capital stock of said road, and provision is made in said act for the issue of Bonds of the State for the payment of such subscription on the part of the State, and it is farther provided in said act, that by virtue of such subscription on the part of the State and the issue of bonds aforesaid, the Governor of the State is authorized to appoint seven of the Directors of said Company; and whereas, by an act entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts passed at the Session of 1868 and 1869, making appropriations to railroad companies, ratified the 8th day of March, 1870," it is declared "That all acts passed at the last Session of this Legislature, making appropriations to railroad companies, be and the same are hereby repealed, that all bonds of the State which have been issued under the said acts, now in the hands of any President or other officer of the Corporation, be immediately returned to the Treasurer."

Sec. 1. Now, therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, and it is hereby declared to be the proper construction and the true intent and meaning of the Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 8th day of March, 1870, hereinbefore referred to, that all power and authority vested in the Governor, to appoint Directors, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 29th day of January, 1869, hereinbefore referred to, became void and ceased to exist immediately on the ratification of said act of the 8th day of March, 1870.

Sec. 2. That the power of the Governor to appoint Directors of said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of Wm. Sloan, having so ceased and others claiming to act as Directors, by virtue of such appointment, they are hereby required to account with, and money, choses in action, and property and effects of every description of said Company now in their hands, to the President and Directors elected by the stockholders at their last regular annual meeting, held in the city of Wilmington, on the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1870.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That a refusal or failure to account or to transfer the books and property of the Company, as directed by the preceding section, shall be deemed a misdemean

lution until the second Monday in January.

Messrs. Ashe and Stanford opposed the motion to postpone.

The motion to postpone the resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the rules were suspended and the bill to punish bribery and corruption was taken up.

Mr. Johnston said that there was a time in the history of North Carolina when no such bill was needed, but the experience of the last two years of North Carolina legislation showed plainly that a bill of this nature was sadly needed. He introduced this bill to prevent a re-enactment of those disgraceful proceedings. He was also induced to offer the bill by reading the infamous report of the Western N. C. Railroad, in which the President coolly informs the public that he paid $241,000 to engineer bills through the Legislature.

Mr. Lyon thought the bill a reflection on the present House, and was opposed to it.

Mr. Welch did not see how any one could construe the passage of this bill as a reflection upon this Legislature, and no honest man could have the least objection to it.

Mr. Brown said that he hoped this bill would pass, and he would not take it as a reflection upon himself or any other member of the House, provided, he or they were not guilty. He did not fear investigation here or elsewhere. If he was guilty he wished the people of the State, and particularly his constituents, to know it, and if any one else is or should be guilty of such crimes, he wished them caught and punished.

After some debate the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report as soon as possible.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

Committe on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Duckworth, Regan, Gulick, Kincade, Morgan of Wake, Tucker, Furr, Dickey, Atwater, Joyner of Pitt, and Fisher.

Committee on Immigration.—Messrs. Jones of Caldwell, Young of Yancey, Grayson, Justice, Lyon, Morris, Mitchell, Darden, Brown, Hardy and Joyner of Pitt.

Mr. Phillips was added to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brown was added to the Committee on Agriculture.

Adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

Wilson Superior Court next Monday.

Bishop Atkinson preaches in Wilson today.

The receipts of cotton, in Raleigh, now average about 1,000 bales per week.

Mr. Parrott Handy, of Newbern, had both feet badly mutilated on the A. & N. C. R. R., on last Saturday.

Mr. Allen, Senator from Duplin, will be absent from his seat, by leave of the Senate from and after to-day, to attend to the duties assigned him as Commissioner to take depositions in the contested election case between R. W. Lassiter, Esq., and Col. L. O. Edwards, in the District composed of Granville and Person.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Col. Wm. P. Craighill, of U. S. Engineer Corps, informs the Weldon *News* that the Roanoke river will be surveyed, next Spring, from Gaston to Clarksville, with the view of seeing if that county can be opened up.

DWELLING BURNT.—We learn that the dwelling and adjoining houses of John McKellar, Esq., of this county, were accidentally burned last Monday night, 5th instant, together with his furniture and provisions. Capt. McKellar lives some 12 or 15 miles northwest of here in the Long Street neighborhood, is a prominent and useful citizen and one of our County Commissioners. His loss is heavy and he has the sympathy of our people.—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

THE BARN-BURNERS.—Officer W. H. Norris brought to the city, Saturday evening, David Hackney, Alvin Hackney, Norman Raines, and Ransom Clarke, all colored, arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the burning of the gin-house of Messrs. Lashly and Holleman. A preliminary examination was had before Justices W. B. Jones and A. B. Freeman. The parties were held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, and failing to give it, they were sent on to jail, to be held until the next term of the Superior Court.

P. S. Since writing the above, three more of the culprits have been brought to the city, B. Bright, Henry Hinton and Dick Utley, all colored. The evidence against these three is very conclusive.

Sentinel.

THE Baptist Revival at Raleigh still continues and with unabated interest.

MR. THEO. N. RAMSAY, President of the State Council, F. of T., is to deliver an address before the Council at Goldsboro' on the 22d inst.

HON. ISRAEL G. LASH, M. C. from the fifth district, is confined to his bed, at his home in Salem, by severe illness. He will not be able to go to Washington before January.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that Captain Swift Galloway had a notice served on Major General Curtis H. Brogden that he will contest for the seat in the State Senate. Capt. Galloway expects to establish general fraud.

REV. JUNIUS P. MOORE.—This popular Divine, so well and favorably known by our people, having served on the Warren Circuit two consecutive Conference years, was appointed by the late Conference, Presiding Elder of the Fayetteville District. He carries with him to his new field the best wishes of his many Warren friends.—Warrenton *Gazette.*

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal will assemble in this city on the first Monday in January next. We are authorized to state that the causes from the several Judicial districts will be called in the following order:

1st week,	1st and	2d	Districts.
2d	" 4th and	5th	"
3d	" 3d and	7th	"
4th	" 8th and	9th	"
5th	" 10th and	11th	"
6th	" 12th and	6th	"

On Monday of the first week, applicants for license to practice law will be examined on the "Rights of Property." On Tuesday they will be examined on Pleading, Practice and the Code of Civil Procedure.

The causes from the first district will be taken up on Wednesday.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Preserving Discipline at West Point—Cadets Dismissed for Insubordination.

Several cadets have just been dismissed from West Point for violation of rules.—Their names are A. E. Frank, J. H. French, E. A. Andrews, M. W. Howe, G. R. Smith, and Robert P. P. Wainright. The irrepressible colored cadet, J. W. Smith, at West Point, has again been heard from at the War Department, in an order to the following effect:

"Cadet J. W. Smith, having been reported for submitting an explanation containing disrespectful reflections on the conduct of the reporting officer who reported him for an offense on the 28th ult., will be confined to the area of the cadet barracks until the 1st day of February next, that he may be better impressed with the importance of adhering to the regulations of the Military Academy while he is there."

An Act to Consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the North Carolina Railroad Company, chartered by the General Assembly at its session in the years eighteen hundred and forty-eight and eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company, chartered by an Ordinance of the Convention, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby authorized and empowered to consolidate so as to form and constitute one Company.

SEC. 2. That at the first meeting of the stockholders of the corporations aforesaid, called after the ratification of this act, a majority of the stock being represented in person or by proxy, each of said companies shall decide by a majority vote, according to the method prescribed in its charter in favor of or against the consolidation and union of the two companies aforesaid, and if said companies shall decide in favor of consolidation, it shall be the duty of their respective stockholders to agree upon the terms and conditions of the consolidation, the basis of which shall be an exchange of the capital stock of said companies; and for this purpose each corporation may appoint a committee of five stockholders, whose action shall be submitted to the decision of the stockholders of each company; and after their union and consolidation is completed, all the powers, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises of the two corporations, conferred by their respective charters and the various amendments thereto, shall vest in and be conferred on the united corporations.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the above provisions into effect, the North Carolina Railroad Company is hereby authorized to increase its capital stock to the sum of four millions five hundred thousand dollars, of which sum, after the union and consolidation of said companies, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars may be subscribed by individuals and corporations, private and municipal, in such manner and at such time and places as the Board of Directors may order, and according to the method prescribed in the respective charters of said companies,

SEC. 4. That after the consolidation of the said companies as aforesaid, the corporation thereby formed shall, as speedily as possible, proceed to complete the construction of its road, with one or more tracks from Greensboro', N. C., to the towns of Salem and Winston, in Forsyth county, and thence by the most practicable route to some point on the western boundary line of the State, which may be hereafter designated and determined upon by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 5. That upon the union and consolidation of the Companies as aforesaid, the corporation thereby formed, shall be known by the name and style of the North Carolina Railroad Company. The branch of its Railroad running from Greensboro' to Salem, and thence to the Tennessee boundary line, shall be called the Tennessee Division of the North Carolina Railroad.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[This bill was introduced in the senate by Mr. W. A. Smith.]

Butler's Amnesty and the Case of Vance.

The New York Tribune editorially says that "a general amnesty bill, such as Gen. Butler is to submit to the House, with an endless list of exceptions, is not what the country will be content with, nor what the political situation demands. The truth is that the bill is a misnomer, for it grants pardon to few not already practically exempted from their disabilities. It is precisely the same measure which was laid over at the last session." In another column the Tribune has a bitter article on the question of disabilities and the election of ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, to the United States Senate, and urges that it is all nonsense to suppose that the South will be represented until he and other Confederate leaders are admitted. After Vance is in, says the Tribune, it will be preposterous to perpetuate any man's disabilities. The Tribune is evidently disgusted with the dillydallying on this subject. In regard to disabilities, and those of Vance in particular, it says: "We urge the earliest possible repeal of all disabilities and test-oaths incited by the late rebellion. They secure no practical good, and are a potent instrumentality for evil. If the dominant Democracy of North Carolina have a right to be represented in Congress at all, they should be represented truly, and Vance, who, six or seven years ago, exhorted them to 'fight the Yankees till hell should be so full of them that their legs would stick out of the window,' is a man after their own heart."—Balt. *Sun.*

Saving Winter Apples.

The most convenient and at the same time the best way of handling apples for winter use, says the Toronto Globe, is to select a cool, dry day, gather the apples carefully by hand into baskets holding about a peck, being careful to put into them only perfectly sound apples. Take dry barre's into the orchard, and place the first basketful into the barrel by hand, afterwards the basket filled with apples may be put into the barrel and the fruit carefully poured out. This should be done slowly and gently, allowing the apples merely to roll out, not fall down on to the fruit already in. As each basket is emptied into the barrel, give the barrel a shake sufficient to settle the apples snugly and compactly in their places. Fill the barrel in this way even with the top of the staves, leveling with the hand by placing the apples so there will be as little unoccupied space as possible, then put on the head, pressing it down to its place with the hand screw packer; drive on the hoops tight and nail a small strip to hold the head in place. The barrels, when filled and secured by nailing, should be taken out of the sun, and placed in a shed open to the North, and remain there until there is danger of the apples freezing, when they should be removed to the cellar, which should be kept cold, barely free from frost, and the barrels opened as the fruit is wanted for use. If no such shed is at hand, let the fruit be stored in the cellar at once.

The Golden Syrup Swindle.

FOREST HILL, DEKALB COUNTY, Dec. 7th, 1870.

Messrs. Editors:—I noticed in "The Plantation" of the 3d inst., the method of detecting the spurious syrups imposed upon the people of the South, under the names of Golden Syrup, Sugar Drip, etc., as published by Dr. John H. Pope, of New Orleans.

Having, a few days since, purchased in Atlanta a beautiful looking syrup, called Golden Syrup. I concluded to test it by Dr. Pope's method. Accordingly I put a teaspoonful of the syrup into a cup of strong imperial tea; and in a few minutes it was black as ink, sure enough!

In relation to this same syrup I would remark that several members of my family, after eating of it, complained of burning sensations in the stomach, doubtless the effect of the pernicious and poisonous compounds of this "brazen syrup."

"Pro bono publico."

UMATILLO.

[Atlanta *Plantation.*

A Touching Scene.

Julius von Wickede, the noted German military writer, describes the following scene, which occurred after the capitulation of Sedan:

"It was a touching scene," said he, "to see a fine looking officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique take leave of a splendid bay horse, with a black mane, a fine, full blooded Arabian. He literally embraced the noble steed, patted its back and caressed it, giving it all sorts of affectionate names. The intelligent animal seemed to comprehend his master, and pressed its head against his breast in a caressing manner, as Oriental horses are wont to do. Suddenly the officer stepped back, and a terrible struggle seemed to take place in his breast. He held his hand to his eyes, and then he tore his sword from its scabbard, plunged it into the breast of his noble charger, piercing its heart. He had aimed well, for the noble horse fell dead without a struggle. Now the officer turned away sobbing like a child, without bestowing a look on the saddle and the trappings, and joined his companions, who were mounting into the railway cars, which took them to their place of captivity."

An Interesting Case Decided—Counterfeit Bonds.

Three years ago Jay Cooke sent twenty-three government bonds of $1,000 each to the Treasury Departmtnt and they were redeemed. The bonds turned out to be counterfeits, and Cooke, when called upon, refused to refund the money. The government then sued him, and a jury in New York has just given the United States the amount claimed. The costs are said to be over $30,000. A dispatch from Washington says:

"The principal topic of conversation among treasury officials is the verdict rendered in New York making the bankers responsible for the counterfeit seven thirty bonds purchased of them by the government in 1867. The matter has been under consideration for a long time, and it was thought by some that the government would be compelled to lose the eighty thousand exchanged for these spurious bonds. Until there was a probability of establishing their identity and fixing them upon the parties from whom they were alleged to have been received no one believed but that the government would be the loser. The result of the trial, however, puts quite a different aspect on the case, and the fact that the bonds in question were pronounced genuine by the former superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing gives additional importance to the verdict of the jury, which establishes the testimony of experts, who pronounced them counterfiets when first discovered. It is not known whether Jay Cooke & Co. will appeal their case or abide the verdict that has just been rendered. The solicitor of the treasury holds that the government has no right to recognize counterfeit notes in its business transactions—that in redeeming its bonds and notes it can only redeem what it has lawfully issued. On the other hand the government has redeemed the counterfeit legal tenders and placed the sum to the account of profit and loss on the books of the United States Treasurer. According to the verdict the question arises whether the government cannot require parties from whom counterfeit notes are received for redemption, and which are not detected until after the amount has been paid over, to make good the loss thus occasioned.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressman Bowen gave $5,000 bail to answer the charge of bigamy. Bowen asks an early trial.

There is before the Supreme Court of the United States a case from the Southern District of New York, which involves the right of mercantile agencies to collect and communicate to their merchant subscribers information concerning the financial condition and character of merchants throughout the country as privileged communication, and further involves the question whether such mercantile agencies as hitherto conducted in this country shall longer exist.

SENATE—The Committee on Judiciary have made a unanimous report that the Indians are not citizens of the United States under the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the treaties and laws always having regarded them as independent nations, and not interfered with in their local administrations.

HOUSE—Considered a bill for full and general grace amnesty and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion; exceptions are as follows: Educated at West Point or Annapolis; members either of House of Federal or Confederate Congress; heads Federal Executive Departments; Ministers abroad; Judges Federal Courts and those holding similar offices in Confederate governments; members of Conventions who voted for or signed ordinance of secession; or Governors of States which were in rebellion; Confederates who treated cruelly or otherwise than according to the usages of war Federal prisoners; persons intrusted with funds which they have not accounted for; all deserters and bounty jumpers; property exceptions follow; all property wherein the United States, or third parties which have become vested in by sale, forfeiture or confiscation, and lands used now or heretofore for Federal Cemeteries, and every right of action and liability arising, or any ordinance, law or contract in aid in rebellion and every such right shall be deemed invalid.

Mr. Butler reported the bill, and said in explanation that it was drawn *mutatis mutandis* from the amnestic billl, passed by the English Parliament after the Scotch rebellion of 1745.—He quoted from the preamble and body of the act, and referred to the exceptions in it, among which all persons by the name and clan of MacGregor, and all who had been in favor of having the French army invade Great Britain. He wished that the state of the country was such that all of the exceptions could be struck out, but such was not the state of the country.—The bill swept out everything that had been done wrong on one side as well as on the other, and said that no more suits could be brought for acts none or committed during the war, either by those who warred in behalf of the United States or by those who warred against it. It threw the mantle of charity over all. The bill excepted the leaders of the rebellion, but why should they be excepted? They had played for empire and lost, and should now take the penalty of the loss. It would be seen that the first exception only applied to those military and naval officers of the United States who had received their education at West Point or Annapolis; it did not apply to officers who had not been so educated. As to the National Cemeteries, he said he thought it time, after hearing an eulogy in the Senate on General Lee, that the idea that these cemeteries could be in any way tampered with, should be put an end to. If the Union soldiers did anything during the war, they certainly conquered land enough to be buried in. He wanted this bill passed if for no other reason, that that question might be settled forever.—An objection had been made to the bill that it was not a general amnesty. He was not the most forgiving of men, and he trusted that he was not the most vindictive. He could remain unforgiving as long as his neighbor and he could forgive an honorable opponent quite as early as his neighbor, but when he did forgive he forgave all over, and when he did not forgive he remembered all over.

Mr. Lawrence asked how many persons the pension bill would relieve?

Mr. Butler replied that it would relieve everybody in the South who was under legal trouble or vexation; it would relieve every man who held a postoffice, was a sheriff or constable before the war and had taken an oath to support the Constitution. As to the excepted classes, all that they had to do was to come to Congress hereafter and petition for a removal of their disabilities.

Mr. Beck offered a substitute for the bill as follows:

That all persons other than those hereinafter excepted, now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the 14th Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, are hereby relieved from such disability and the same is hereby removed from and after the passage of this act except from the following classes of persons:

First—Whoever having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point or the Naval School at Annapolis shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrected against the United States or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Second—Whoever having been a member of either House of Congress of the United States shall have engaged in rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Third—Whoever shall have held office of the head of one of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, or Minister Plenipotentiary, or Minister resident, or Judge of any Court under the United States and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a substitute for the whole bill, as follows:

That all political disabilities imposed by the 3d Sec. of the 14th amendment of the Constitution are hereby removed.

Mr. Bingham moved a substitute for the 1st section, removing all political disabilities from all persons except such as were Senators or Representatives in Congress in the years 1860 or 1861, or were, in either of such years, officers in the army or navy of the United States, heads of departments, United States Judges, United States Ministers, and except all persons who, in violation of that amendment have held office since the first of June, 1870.

Mr Butler announced his purpose to have the vote taken on the bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Beck opposed the bill. He said that he would have offered such a substitute as that offered by Mr Farnsworth, but that he feared that the House might not be prepared to vote for a general removal of disabilities, but might do so when certain classes were excepted. He hoped that the House would adopt the substitute offered by Mr. Farnsworth, but if not, then he hoped that his own substitute would be agreed to. He argued that nine-tenths of the matter in the bill was a matter over which the Reconstruction Committee had no jurisdiction, but belonged properly to the Judiciary Committee, and he expressed the fear that if the bill was passed by a simple majority, it would be contended that it was valid in reference to all subjects in it that did not require a two-thirds majority while in reference to the removal of political disabilities it would not be valid.

He declared that instead of it being a bill granting general amnesty, it was a bill of pains and penalties; a bill making odious discriminations. He had never seen a bill that was farther from carrying out the objects which it professed to carry out. It was a bill adding insult to injury. He believed that the Republican party and the Republican press desire to have general amnesty extended, he thought that that party had lost state after State by Congress refusing to pass such a bill, and that it would continue to lose State after State so long as Congress maintained that position.

Mr. Potter advocated the adoption of Mr. Farnsworth's substitute. He believed that that proposition would be found to be not only most generous, but most patriotic and wisest proposition in that respect before the House. He argued at length against those provisions of the bill relating to legal proceedings and rights of action and property. At the conclusion of Mr. Potter's remarks, the bill then went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes from the Appropriation Committee, reported a Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates about $20,000.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season. It was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their faith is well founded.—Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their orig in, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

Corn Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of

Pea Nuts, Cotton, &c.

dec 16 45 3m

WILMINGTON MILLS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors.

☞ Cargoes of YELLOW PINE LUMBER furnished for any market at short notice.

☞ All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATHS, BRICK, &c., &c.

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NEW STYLES. REDUCED PRICES.

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For Parlors, Drawing-Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.

FIFTY STYLES, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.

☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the a knowledged standards of excellence amongst struments of the class, having been awarded 9 MEDALS or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the Paris Exposition.

Nearly one thousand Musicians, including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they EXCELL ALL OTHERS.

(See Testimonial Circular, Sent Free.)

NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. An Illustrated Catalogue, with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 595 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

For sale in Wilmington by P. HEINSBERGER.

nov 26 51-deod&w6mch

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN ON THE 2d Monday of January, 1871, and continue twenty weeks. Tuition: $17 50 and $22 50.—Board can be had at from $11 to $12 50 per month. Send for circular giving full information.

GRADY & McLEOD.

dec 15 67-2awd&w4wch

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	27 @	29	
BARRELS, Spts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 25 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	15 @	17	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	17½ @	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @	13½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	14	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	27 @	29	
Dundee	00 @	30	
Flax	21 @	24	
Double Ane'r	31 @	33	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 05 @	1 10	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	9 @	11½	
YARN, ℔ 5 lb	1 30 @	1 35	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	13 00 @	15 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	7 75 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	12 50	
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross,	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	11 00	
Superfine	6 00 @	6 25	
Fine	5 50 @	5 75	
Ex. Super	6 00 @	6 25	
NORTH CAROLINA			
Family	7 75 @	8 00	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	0 85 @	1 05	
Oats	50 @	65	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 50	
Carolina	7 @	8	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 40	
Northern	1 15 @	1 25	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	6 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	100 00 @	110 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 25 @	4 00	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75	
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @		
From store	1 30 @	1 40	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls.	42½ @	43	
Sugar house	23 @	27	
do bbls.	25 @	27	
Syrup, bbls.	50 @		
Do N O.	93 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00 @	2 90	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 90	
Hard	0 00 @	1 70	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 75	
Tar, in ordi	1 90 @	1 95	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	2 25	
Rosin, pale	3 25 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 25 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 65	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	00 @	42½	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 00 @	5 25	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	00 @	35	
PEA NUTS,	1 75 @	2 20	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 60 @	0 70	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 25	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	18 @	20	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
HOG round	16 @	17	
Western Bacon (Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	16½ @	17	
Shoulders	15½ @	16	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	13½ @	16	
Shoulders	12 @	14	
Lard, N. C	19 @	20	
do North'rn	15 @	21	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'rn	38 @	45	
Cheese	14 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	25 00 @	26 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	00 00 @	23 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 40 @	1 45	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	14	
C	13 @	13½	
B	14 @	14½	
A	14½ @	15	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern	5½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	00 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	12 50	
Mill, prime	8 50 @	10 00	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	6 50	
TALLOW, ℔ lb	11 @	0 12	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

December 15, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled very firm, and former prices have been fully sustained. A fair demand has existed, and all brought in has found ready sale at $2 90 for soft, and $1 70 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts continue moderate, and for the week are 1,273 bbls., with sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	452	$2 90	$1 70
Saturday	187	2 90	1 70
Monday	150	2 90	1 70
Tuesday	210	2 90	1 70
Wednesday	104	2 90	1 70
Thursday	170	2 90	1 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled rather quiet, and from our table of sales below it will be seen that the price is ½ cent lower—the sales since Monday having ruled at 42½ cents ℔ gallon for Southern packages. The demand appears to have become somewhat checked, and on Wednesday the market closed weak at 42½ cents, buyers asking a decline, which factors refuse to accept, and the bulk of the stock is held out of market. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	20 casks at	43½	cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday	109 "	43	" "
Monday	25 "	42½	" "
Tuesday	100 "	42½	" "
Wednesday	100 "	42½	" "

ROSIN—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled firm for this article, and a slight advance has taken place in the price of all qualities except Pale, which remains about the same. For the lower and medium grades there has been a good demand, and parcels when offered on market have found ready sale at figures given below—closing firm, with a light stock in first hands. We give sales for the week as follows: Friday, 200 bbls. at $1 60 for No. 2, and $4 75 for extra Pale; Saturday, 402 bbls. at $1 55 for strained, $2 for low No. 1, $3 for No. 1, and $4 75 for extra Pale, 802 bbls. at $1 55@$1 58½ for strained, delivered, and 1,000 bbls. at $1 58½ for strained, deliverable during this month, buyers' option; Monday, 700 bbls. at $1 62½@$1 75 for No. 2, $2 50 for No. 1, and $4 for Pale; Tuesday, 292 bbls. at $1 60 for strained and No. 2, and $2 12½ for low No. 1; Wednesday, 1,756 bbls. at $1 55, $1 57½@$1 60 for strained, $1 60@$1 75 for No. 2, $3 for No. 1, $3 50@$3 75 for No. 1, and $3 75 for Pale; Thursday, 60 bbls. at $1 60 for strained—all ℔ 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in moderate demand from shippers since our last, and the market has ruled firm at former quotation. Receipts for the week are 807 bbls., all of which sold at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—For empty spirit barrels there is rather more enquiry, and the market rules with more firmness. Receipts for some weeks past have been meagre, and the stock in dealers' hands has become reduced, though sufficient for present purposes. There is a better demand, and we quote small sales as follows: Second hand country $2 30@$2 35 as they run, $2 85@$2 40 for selected, and $2 70@$2 80 for new;—New York, $2 75@$3—for second hand and new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Sells at 27@29 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market sparingly, and the stock in butchers' hands is very light, being only about sufficient for immediate wants. A fair demand exists, and we quote as selling on the hoof at 7 to 9 cents ℔ lb. net, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair supply, and only a light demand. Selling from the granaries at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—For the week just closed the market generally has ruled quiet and unsettled—buyers not being disposed to operate to any extent unless at a decline, which factors have been unwilling to accept, and consequently the transactions are rather light. The advices from abroad are not so favorable, and the market closes weak, with a tendency to lower rates. There is a fair stock here, the bulk of which, however, is held out of market, higher figures than are now current being asked. The week's sales are 558 bales, as follows: Friday, 20 at 13¾, 20 at 14; Saturday, 6 at 13, 26 at 13½, 5 at 13¾, 21 at 13¾; Monday, 5 at 13, 5 at 13½, 207 at 13¾; Tuesday, 31 at 13, 33 at 13¾, 44 at 13¾, 4 at 14; Wednesday, 45 at 13¾, 34 at 13¾.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5¼@7 cents ℔ lb., as in quality and quality.

EGGS—Are in light supply, and in demand. We quote as selling at 30@35 cents ℔ dozen, as in quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The market is somewhat better supplied with nearly all descriptions, and demand limited. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The supply of all grades of Northern and Western brands continue full, and the demand is principally for small lots to meet the wants of the trade. We refer to our table for quotations, at which sales have taken place from store during the week. State brands are in moderate stock and slow of sale at $7 25@$7 50 for superfine.

FISH—The supply of mullets is moderate, and demand light. Small transactions are reported for the week at $7@$7 20 for pine bbls.

GRAIN—Recent arrivals of CORN have replenished the market, and at present there is a fair stock in the hands of dealers. The demand is light, and the market ruled rather dull. About 8,000 bushels received for the week, and sold as follows: 3,500 bush at 90 cents, and 4,500 do at 85 cents ℔ bushel—closing dull at 85 cents for cargoes. From store we quote a retail business doing at $1 02½@$1 05 ℔ bushel, sacks included, as in quality.——OATS—Are in fair stock, and demand meagre. We quote at retail from store at 65@70 cents ℔ bushel.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870,

Ask Him.

There was not a single Radical vote polled in Polk county, Florida, at the late election. Ask Littlefield why this was thus.

Schurz and Grant.

When Senator Schurz visited Washington a week or two ago, the President was too busy to see him. When he returned to the city, after a few days's absence, he had not time to see the President. Honors are easy. But Schurz has the odd trick.

Nebuchadnezzar II.

The Boston *Congregationalist*, a politico-religious journal with a decided Radical leaning, regrets that President Grant "has backed down and caved in to the herd of unscrupulous politicians which afflicts and curses the Republican party." In other words, he has gone to grass, with the rest of the cattle.

Revenue Reform.

The Collector of the Fourth North Carolina district enjoys the nice little sum of $12 000 per annum. This is all allowed by the Government. How much besides he allows himself we are unable to say. Of course no reform is needed in the Revenue Department.

Impeachment of Holden.

The resolution offered by Mr. STRUDWICK, of Orange, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, that W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, looks as if the members of the Legislature intended to heed the wishes of their constituents. The Governor's organ has defiantly dared the House to prefer articles of impeachment. We thank Mr. STRUDWICK for giving the people of North Carolina the opportunity, at least, to know whether their repesentatives appreciate the full meaning of the August elections; whether, hereafter the Constitution and the laws of the State, or the unbridled will of the Governor in office, is to be supreme; whether correct principles or mistaken policy is to direct legislation.

The people of North Carolina will look to the sequel of the movement inaugurated by the resolution of Mr. STRUDWICK with great anxiety and concern.

Porter-Grant Imbroglio.

We publish elsewhere the censorious letter written by Admiral PORTER to Secretary WELLS in 1865, in which that officer speaks his mind about General GRANT, and also the model explanation of the Admiral. This is, under existing relations between these two officials, an awkward occurrence, especially so, as the confirmation of PORTER as "Admiral" in place of FARRAGUT is pending before the Senate.

Our "smoky Cæsar," immolating himself on the altar of personal friendship, in semi-heroic imitation of his ancient prototype, exclaims, with considerable melodramatic effect, "I have lost all faith in human nature."

PORTER, fearful of the pending confirmation, is doubtful whether to lie into or out of the scrape. His first impulse was to deny the authenticity of the letter, but "paper writings" are ugly witnesses. He therefore concludes to condemn himself by admitting that he had perpetrated a slander, and seeks excuse on account of the trials and tribulations of the time at which it was written. The Admiral does not state whether his caustic nervousness was caused from the fear of Butler's powder ship or "rebel" guns.

Altogether the affair is a most interesting episode in the lives of these two prominent officials.

Education.

When we denounce the rascality which has made way with the moneys raised for the education of our children, honest men, whether rich or poor, white or black, will hardly be induced to believe that we are opposed to free education. When we tell them that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been raised by taxation for educational purposes, and that other hundreds of thousands of dollars have been realized for the same purpose from the sale of stocks in public works, and that but little of it has been spent upon the education of our youths, and less of it remains in the Public Treasury, it does not follow that we are opposed to free schools. If we tell our people that Northern Radical papers denounce our State as having disgraced herself by neglecting the education of her children, in the face of the fact that so much money has been raised for that purpose, they will not, as a matter of course, regard us as hostile to popular education. If we do not think the Superintendent of Education is one of the best men in North Carolina; if, in fact, we have not much confidence in his moral and personal character, or his ability or desire to discharge his duties in conformity with the best interests of the State, we are perfectly sure that we have the endorsement of those most interested in the education of their children.

This man Ashley has permitted the educational funds to be shamefully wasted without protest, or has himself been a guilty party to the frauds by which they have been lost to the purposes for which they were raised. He has, we firmly believe, attempted to force upon our people, by producing an educational famine, his peculiar religious and political tenets.—What money he may have spent here or elsewhere was the funds of other people, for which he was sure to get a paying per cent., and he took good care to leave his work when a larger field and a larger salary was offered to him.

He has been the willing and well-paid tool of the Radical party to deceive the ignorant in regard to public education in this State. He has trifled with their credulity, hiding his hypocrisy behind a ready cant and a sacerdotal loyalty. He has managed to saddle his family and their mendicant friends upon the State, and has, in turn, preached, and spoken, and prayed and edited in the service of his party, with puritan fidelity, never for a single month forgetting to draw his salary of two hundred dollars. To-day he is editing the Raleigh *Standard*, and has been for several months. Yet he and his assistant and clerks are bleeding the Treasury under the pretense of establishing public schools and providing for the education of our children. The people of North Carolina are tired of such stuff. They do demand and must have a proper system of free schools; they demand and must have a Superintendent of Education in whose moral and intellectual worth they have the utmost confidence. The Board of Education must be so constituted that the taxes imposed for educational purposes shall be honestly and faithfully expended. All classes of our children, rich and poor, white and black, must be made to feel that their State will not permit them to grow up in ignorance, but that North Carolina will take care of the intellectual growth of those into whose hands her future destinies will be confided.

No question deserves more attention at the hands of the Legislature or so loudly calls for the intervention of a Convention as much does that of education.

The Annual Address Before the Sampson County Agricultural Society.

Our special correspondent at the Sampson County Fair inadvertently neglected to allude to the Annual Address delivered before the Society, on the second day of the Fair, by Capt. James R. Thigpen, of the *Reconstructed Farmer*. He now proceeds to make amends for his previous inadvertence.

The address was eminently practical in its character and teachings, and to render it thus was the laudable purpose of its author. Work, hard, unremitting labor, was what he chiefly recommended to the farmers of the present day; and he endeavored to impress upon them the wisdom of sound, practical farming and the necessity of acquiring its knowledge, and thus testing science and reducing theory to its proper usage. His estimate of a good farmer, he declared to be the one "who produces most with the least labor, and at the same time adds to the productive qualities of the soil." The practice of wearing out lands and exhausting their productive qualities was strongly condemned, and those farmers who clear land and annually take from its fertilizing qualities, restoring none, were declared to be robbing posterity.

Some most excellent hints were given to parents as to the manner of raising their children upon the farms so as to fit them for the practical duties of life. This county, the speaker declared, has now a sufficiency of practical men for this generation, and it behooves the farmers to train their sons for developing the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the country, while educating them in the branches of knowledge most useful to intelligent working people. The daughters should be raised in the knowledge of all the duties of housewifery. Most excellent, also, was the advice to young men, to go manfully to work—hard, honorable work—and not remain sitting in indolence wishing for capital wherewith to commence business, or waiting for something to turn up.

The hints as to labor, teams, farm implements, drainage, composting and fertilizers, homemade manures, how to raise compost, preparation of the soil, seeding and cultivating, stock raising, rotation, etc., were most excellent, and met with warm approbation.

Altogether the address was exceedingly creditable to the knowledge and practice of Capt. Thigpen, and made a decided impression.

The Eastern Question.

From time immemorial the Greek and the Latin Monks have quarreled about the possession of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. In 1853 a fresh dispute broke out between them, and Russia seized this pretext to make new and exorbitant demands upon the Ottoman government. The trouble arose about the repairs of the churches around the Holy Sepulchre, and about a silver star belonging to the Latin Monks at Bethlehem, and which they accused the Greek Monks of having stolen. After an immense waste of words and protocols, in which the representatives of France and Russia dragged out months in negotiations with the Turkish administration, the latter rendered the following decision: That notwithstanding the opposition of the Greek Monks, who claimed that the Church of the Nativity belonged to them exclusively, a key of the principal door should be delivered to the Latins also, and as the stolen star could not be found, that another one should be made, at the expense of the government, and given to the Latin Monks.

This decision, although liberal and equitable, dissatisfied both the Latin and the Greek Monks, and the latter appealed to the Czar for redress and protection. This was just the opportunity that Russia desired. She had assumed the position of protector of the Christian populations of Turkey—although since the "*Hatti Sherif*," or Charter of Gulhane, promulgated in 1839 by the Sultan Abdul Mejid, the Christians needed no protection. This charter guarantees to all the subjects of the Ottoman empire, *no matter what their religion may be*, a complete equality before the law; and at that very time the Turkish ambassadors at London and Paris were Christians; a Christian Pasha was commander-in-chief of the army, and other Christian Pashas were organizing troops for the defence of the Ottoman empire. But when the strong seeks a quarrel with the weak, any pretext is good. Russia had established an immense fortress and navy yard at Sebastopol. Her fleet in the Black Sea was superior to any that the Turks could oppose. Now, thought the Czar Nicholas, was the time to take another step toward Constantinople. Accordingly, Prince Menzikoff was dispatched as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte. Shortly after his arrival he presented a diplomatic note, demanding that all the Christian subjects of Turkey be put under the protectorate of Russia; or, in other words, that Turkey should resign her sovereignty over twelve millions of her subjects. Only five days were granted the Sultan to give his answer to this exhorbitant demand, after which the Russian armies entered the Principalities. The Crimean war followed this arrogant proceeding. Nicholas had not expected such vigorous action on the part of France and England, but he had gone too far to retract. But before the allied fleets or forces could make their appearance in the Black Sea, the Russian Admiral destroyed the Turkish fleet in the harbor of Sinope, in the Black Sea, after a bloody and unequal action.

Every one knows that the result of the Crimean war was the complete destruction of the fortress and naval station of Sebastopol, and of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The treaty of Paris, signed March 30th, 1856, contains the following stipulations, made between Russia on the one part, France, England and Sardinia on the other, Austria and Prussia concurring:

"ART. 7. The contracting parties declare the Sublime Porte to participate in all the advantages of international law and the European system. Their Majesties bind themselves, each on his side, to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and guarantee in common the strict observance of this engagement.

"ART. 11. The Black Sea is neutralized Open to the commercial marine of all nations, its waters and harbors are explicitly and forever closed to war vessels of all nations, either riparian or others, with the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19.

"ART. 13. Their Majesties, the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, bind themselves not to establish or maintain any arsenals or navy yards on the Black Sea."

By the articles 14 and 19, referred to above, and by an appendix to the treaty, Russia and Turkey agree to keep in the Black Sea, not exceeding six small naval vessels and four light steamers, exclusively for coast service and revenue. Article 19 stipulates that each of the contracting Powers, including France, England, Austria and Sardinia shall be allowed to keep two small vessels at the mouth of the Danube, all said vessels to obtain a firman or permit from the Ottoman government before they can enter the straits. The pre-existing treaty called the "Straits Convention" is maintained, closing the Dardanelles to all but Turkish vessels of war, in *time of peace*.

The circular of Prince Gortschakoff, which now excites fears of a general European war, takes the following ground. The Emperor of Russia announces that he will no longer consider himself bound by the provisions of the treaty of Paris, so far as these limit his sovereignty in the Black Sea, because these provisions have been repeatedly violated by the other parties. Among these violations are the cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate; also a trip of the same kind by Sir Bulwer Lytton; the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, when the Emperor of Austria was there on a visit; then a recent trip of the Sultan on board a Turkish frigate, against which the Russian envoy protested in vain. Also the permission given to Admiral Farragut to enter the Dardanelles. To these grievances, which are all more or less frivolous, since it is evident that the *spirit* of the treaty was not violated, are added more weighty considerations. The introduction of iron clad ships unknown and unforseen at the time of the treaty increases the danger of Russia. Then, the "Straits Convention" allows the entrance through the Straits and into the Black Sea of all the fleets of the allies of Turkey as soon as war breaks out, while Russia, being debarred from having or constructing a fleet in the Black Sea, would be completely at their mercy. To this it may be replied, that there is no danger or possibility of aggression on the part of Turkey on the Russian possession in the Black Sea; while a few days would suffice to bring a fleet of iron clads from Sebastopol to Constantinople. For these reasons the Emperor considers himself released from the obligations of the treaty, but protests that he has no intention "to raise the Eastern question," and has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Let us hope that he speaks truly, but every probability is against it. The traditions of his race and country make him necessarily ambitious and unscrupulous. The moment is favorable. The parties who guaranteed the treaty of Paris and on whom Turkey frantically calls for aid, are not able to respond. France is prostrate; Italy is unwilling; England is powerless, even if she were resolute. The opportunity is most tempting. It is known that great concentrations of troops are taking place in Russia, near the Turkish frontier. The Russian press is intensely warlike, and it is highly probable that the Russian Government talks loudest of peace on the very eve of an act of war. It would seem as if the best and perhaps the only chance to preserve peace is to accede to the demands of Russia, which, in themselves, are reasonable enough, and thus to deprive her of all pretext for kindling a new conflagration, of which no one can predict the duration or the extent. England is the party most deeply interested. She may growl for a while, but she will not go to war single-handed to guarantee the treaty of Paris. So that it is most probable that the Czar will be allowed to rebuild quietly the fortress and harbor of Sebastopol and to construct an iron-clad fleet in the Black Sea. If he be satisfied with that for the present, the peace of Europe need not be further broken. But what will happen if, one demand being granted, he makes another; and, according to the policy pursued in 1833, 1839, 1848 and 1853, he marches his armies into the Turkish territory as a preliminary measure? This last phase of the "Eastern Question" may yet become more serious than all the others.

Death of Bedford Brown.

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons and one of the purest and noblest man in the State died suddenly, at his residence in Caswell county, on last Tuesday evening, at the ripe age of 76 years.

Col. BROWN was a representative of an other age, and was one of the few links that remained to bind us to a past when a pure love of country and a strict adherence to honorable principles were the guide and boast of the leaders of the people. He was born in Caswell county in 1795, was from 1815 for many years a member of the House of Commons, was elected to the United States Senate in 1829, and was re-elected to the same at the expiration of his first term. His name and his example will long live in the memory of the good men of the State.

FROM FAIR BLUFF—TWO SUPPOSED OUTLAWS CAPTURED.—By a gentleman who arrived in the city last night from Fair Bluff, we learn that two men were captured near that place on Thursday, who are, with good reason, supposed to be members of the Robeson county gang of outlaws. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:

On Thursday morning these two men, who are both white, entered a house near Fair Bluff and began to mould bullets.—Both of them were heavily armed, and on being ordered from the premises refused to leave, saying that they went where they pleased and did as they pleased. Suspecting them to be outlaws, a son of the owner of the house went into Fair Bluff and informed some of the citizens there that a gang of the outlaws was advancing on the place. A call was immediately made for men, and a force was organized to meet them. The expedition sat out and soon afterwards met the two men near the house at which they had been seen. These began at once to retreat, and soon an indiscriminate firing was begun, but without results. The outlaws endeavored to gain the shelter of a dense swamp that was near at hand, and one of them, the larger and elder of the two, succeeded in reaching it, but the other, a mere stripling, was captured, together with a horse, and a white child that he was carrying.

On Thursday night the roads were picketted and information having been brought in that the escaped outlaw was at a certain house a party started out to capture him. They were unsuccessful and a few of the young men were returning home, when the proposition was made to stop all night at a house near at hand. This was agreed to and the party halted at the gate and gave the usual halloo. The result proved that the outlaw had forced himself into this very house, for as soon as the call was made he sprang to the door, threw it open and began to fire on the party at the gate. This was returned, when he sprang down the steps and crawled under the house. A daring young man followed him and soon succeeded in effecting his capture although he nearly lost his life from a pistol shot from the outlaw. He was taken to Fair Bluff, and both of them are now safely ensconced in the jail at Whiteville.

The younger of the two is uninjured but the last captured was shot in the arm and has also slight wounds in the head and on the chest. Fortunately, none of the citizens who effected the captures are at all injured.

As we said before, there is very good reason for supposing these two men to be of the Robeson county gang of outlaws.—It is presumed that they were out on a reconnoitering expedition at the time of the capture, although the presence of the child is not easily accounted for. Their statements are very conflicting, and every circumstance is suspicious. One of them claims to be from Virginia, and the other from Maine. It is to be hoped that they will get their full deserts.

Hard to Strike out "White."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "At the late election in Michigan the question was submitted to the people, by the Republican Legislature, whether they would strike the word "white" out of the State Constitution, in the suffrage clause, where it restricts voting to white persons. This was considered necessary in order to bring it in harmony with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It was not supposed that there would be any opposition to this procedure, which the progress of events had apparently rendered inevitable. But to the astonishment of the Republican managers, a State which they carried even this fall by fifteen thousand majority, falters upon this question, and if the friends of the "striking out" are not beaten, they have only succeeded by a majority of a few hundred! It would seem that a large portion of the Republican party in Michigan are desirous of administering a rebuke to those who ratified the amendment in their name, without their consent, even if the act carries with it no practical force or effect."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our Southern brethren, many of the best and bravest among them, who fought against the government, are impatiently longing to fight once more under the starry folds of the old flag. Give the privilege to the brave sons of the South to defend their country again in a foreign war, and especially one with Great Britain, which is not loved any more by them than by us, and it would bring us all together again—*Extract from Gen. Butler's speech.*

The war passage in Gen. Butler's late Boston speech, now almost forgotten, largely attracted the attention of the Southern press, likely on account of the singular contrast between the honeyed phrases of the speaker, in reference to the "Southern brethren," and the unrelieved ruffianism of his career, when his power as a satrap was unlimited. In the various comments it evoked, one sentiment was predominant—scorn of the man and of his utterances. From this view the writer is compelled to dissent. He has been too long in the habit of observing the immaculate course of the Chief Justice and the Associates to discard fair play, even when the conduct or rights of an unbeloved personage are in question. The vexed passage is not all rodomontade. If closely examined it will be found to contain valuable information and suggestions. Political seers may ridicule the notion of a new European embroilment. The authority of a great republican, a "Triton of the minnows," the physician that applied emollients to the chafed spirit of Calacazy, gives assurance that a war is approaching in which the greatest part of the civilized world will eventually take part. It is true Butler only expressed a longing for war with England, but considering his access to the best sources of information, and the embodiment of some of his views in the President's message, his words may be taken as predicative of the gathering storm, and of the action of the Cabinet (if not thwarted) when it bursts forth.

Wherever, on the side of the Confederates, every means and purpose of resistance had vanished, and "the fast-fettered hands made vengeance in vain," there did his countenance wax fierce and his blows fall heavily. The "brethren" never became the objects of his daring till they had ceased to be the objects of his dread. A man with such antecedents must have a strong propelling motive for raising the war cry, and lauding, in any way, the men of whom, both in Congress and out of it, he has been for years the most relentless foe. His incentive to war with England, he says, is the perpetuation of Republicanism for a generation. This is true in part; for when the Republican party falls down and breaks its skull, Ben comes tumbling after. But his main incentive is *spoons*.

In the invading expedition, (Ben is determined to invade) he will be invested with a high command; and whilst the rest of the army is engaged in the field or in capturing cities, the Butler choice corps will be employed, apart from the danger, in ferreting out the chief's favorite domestic utensils. The rich harvest which he reaped in New Orleans and other fields fertile in spoons, gave him a tolerably high rank in Boston, but the pre-eminence he has attained in infamy makes him impatient of holding a secondary place in any other sphere. Now, since a lordly mansion in England boasts more spoons than any Southern city that was ever under the shadow of Ben's guardian pockets, and antique metrical lore affirms that the dish runs after the spoon, the General, after a few weeks' campaigning, may return home with plate enough to make him a Shoddy of the Shoddies, perhaps may set him up as a golden calf, at the sacrifice of the generic cognomen, beast, to a specific and un-alliterative designation.—Who then will dare to say that Butler is not made of good *metal?* Spoon Knight or Spooney will probably be the title of honor awarded to every one who distinguishes himself in the pantry raid.

The composition of the B. branch of the invading force has now to be considered. The "S. brethren," it seems, are longing to fight under the old flag against England; that is, under Butler himself. Of course, he is confident the brethren will eagerly join any marauding enterprise that promises speedy enrichment, because many of them became so extenuated through his loyalizing process, that they could earn a living now by showing the agility with which they can pass through the eye of a needle.

Whether the brethren will so act as to verify Butler's preternatural insight or not, justice to ourselves forbids that he should be allowed to move against England without an army from the South.—North Carolina can and will furnish a powerful contingent. The purveying and financial departments she can supply with officers of the highest qualifications: Pilgrim, superintendents of public instruction, traffickers in railroads, carpet-baggers of every hue, &c., &c., who in the art of appropriating what does not belong to them are far ahead of the most dexterous light-fingered gentry in New York or elsewhere. The only difficulty to be apprehended with these officials is, they will require as a bonus all the spoils they may collect, and one hundred per cent. for collecting it. The veritable Sol. Pool and the rest of the faculty of our once University, must accompany the troops to astonish Oxford and Cambridge with the extent of their erudition; provided they are not leased out beforehand to some traveling managerie, according to the recommendation of the Governor, who is panting to get rid of his Sinbad attachments. Abbott can be placed for a while at the head of the dueling department, in order that he may challenge and back out the whole British Parliament. Until offices corresponding to the merits of Tourgee and Senator Pool are established, these gentlemen shall be furnished with a pair of three cent whistles, and made useful in playing dirges for the loss sustained by the State in the secession of themselves and their companions.

A great Judge has also to be selected, one to whom right or wrong are indifferent, and who is prepared to decide according to his prejudices and partialities; his judgment must conform, as far as possible, to the formula; a drunken man sleeps soundly; a sound sleeper meditates no evil; one who meditates no evil shall enjoy eternal happiness. Therefore, a certain teetotal dignitary shall, as soon as he dies, be carried by spirits to the bosom of Ben Butler, if the latter has the kindness to prepare the adamant receptacle by dying before him. There must also be read, every day, before the troops, the new *bond* of union between J. Pearson and the Rad. Cab. (first published in Russian Poland,) which bond declares on the one part, that law resides in the swords of cut throats raised in defiance of law, to commit unlawful acts; on the other, that the unjust edicts of any ruler must always override both natural and positive law.

But it is in the material for the rank and file that North Carolina soars above rivalry. She can summon to the standard of Butler a corps of the scarred veterans who covered themselves with glory under Kirk and Bergen, in the Caswell and Alamance wars. Talk of the rapidity of Prussian conquests! In a campaign of a few days, these warriors, rushing with irresistible force through opposing columns—of—air, subdued an army of forty thousand men, entrenched in the deepest caverns of the earth, all the supplies of said army being conveyed on the tail of a comet; and they also captured the whole munitions of the enemy—a cane and a pistol.

The batallions that figured in the same war, and were commanded by Gen. Clark, will constitute a most important part of the army of invasion. Of that chieftain, trebly refined in the furnace of war, it may be truly said "there is no dangerous action can peep out, but he is thrust upon it." He must now ascend higher in the climax of chivalry and be enabled to address his soldiers in the thrilling words: "For the fourth time I have girded on my sword."

BILL BELLUM.

The Colusa, Cal.; Sun relates a thrilling scene in a court room at that place. The justice and an attorney disagreed, and the irate judge brought a revolver in requisition and "made for" the attorney, who retreated to the hall, the court in full pursuit. The attorney stopped, the court hung fire, the prisoners, shaking with fear, made their exit by means of the door and the window, while the jurymen, who involuntarily raised from their seats with fright, made a grand rush for the stairway, soon gained the street and scattered in every direction.

The following letter of Mrs. Lee to Mr. Timberlake, of Augusta, sets at rest the discussion as to the middle name of Gen. Robert Lee:

LEXINGTON, 22d November, 1870.

It is with pleasure, my dear sir, I write and give you the desired information regarding the name of my husband, which is Robert Edward, not Edmund. He was named for two of his uncles, Mr. Robert and Mr. Edward Carter, of Shirley, the old family seat of his mother's family. Many thanks for your kind sympathy. It is a great solace in my mind to know that a nation mourns with me. MARY CUSTIS LEE.

Porter and Grant.

[COPY.]

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, JAN. 21, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your kind letter of the 17th inst., and thank you warmly for the confidence you reposed in my good opinion that this place could be taken. To the Navy Department alone is the country indebted for the capture of this rebel stronghold; for had it not been for your perseverance in keeping the fleet here, and your constant propositions made to the army, nothing would have been done. As it was, after the proposition had been received, and Gen. Grant promised that troops should be sent, it was not done until Gen. Butler consented to let the matter go on, and when he hoped to reap some little credit for the explosion of the powder boat. Now, the country gives Gen. Grant the credit of inaugurating the expedition, when, on both occasions, he permitted it to go improperly provided. In the first place it had neither head nor tail as far as the army was concerned. In the second place he (Grant) sent too few men, when he ought to have calculated that the rebels would have more strongly defended the works, after seeing what a narrow escape they had. Nothing but the most desperate fighting and a determination to win on the part of the army gave us the victory. The gallant band of sailors who fearlessly went into the works amidst a shower of canister and bullets, drew the enemy's attention away from the assault on the land side, and enabled the troops to obtain a sure footing. I dont say this to detract from the gallantry of the soldiers, for never did men fight harder or more handsomely than did our troops that day. Now that the most important fort on the coast has been gained, as usual you will hear but little of what the navy did, and no doubts efforts will be made again to show that the work was not "substantially injured as a defensive work." To General Grant, who is always ready to take the credit when anything is done, and equally ready to lay the blame of the failure on the navy when a failure takes place, I feel under no obligations for receiving and allowing a report to be spread from his headquarters that there were three days when the navy might have operated and did not. He knows as much about it as he did when he wrote to me saying "the only way in which the place could be taken was by running the ships past the batteries," showing evidently that he had not studied the hydrography of Cape Fear river, and did not know the virtue there was in our wooded walls when they went in for a fair stand-up fight. Any fort in rebeldom can be taken if we can only get in reach of it. I have served with the Lieutenant General before, where I never worked so hard in my life to make a man succeed as I did for him. You will scarcely notice in his reports that the navy did any service, when, without the help it has given him all the way through, he never would have been Lieutenant General. He wants magnanimity, like most officers of the army, and is so avaricious as regards fame that he will never, if he can help it, do justice to our department. When the rebels write the history of this war, then, and only then, will the country be made to feel what the navy has done.

I do not feel at all kindly towards General Grant for the indifference he displayed in this matter until he found his own reputation at stake; then he was glad to throw the elephant overboard that had weighed him down so heavily. He could not help but know that Gen. Butler was going in command of this expedition.—The matter was constantly discussed with him; he knew that he had placed himself and all of his numerous staff on board the flagship Ben de Ford, and everybody spoke of him as commander of the troops.

In a conversation with Gen. Grant, I expressly told him that I wanted nothing to do with Gen. Butler, and he promised me faithfully that he should not have any connection with the expedition. Two months I waited, the fleet ready to sail at an hour's notice, and I acquiesced in the General's decision that he could not spare troops for fear of endangering the defenses in his front. I said, "Then the expedition will never go until Butler has a finger in the pie;" and sure enough, when Butler said go, we went. The fear of weakening the defenses disappeared on Butler's presenting his plan for blowing the forts down, and an army was shipped so quick (unprepared) on the transports, that they almost sailed in the middle of a heavy gale. Gen. Grant knew that I did not care a fig for the powder boat, though I was very willing to try it as an experiment, but not disposed to trust it altogether. I think it most unhandsome in him to listen for a moment to the idle talk of Butler's staff, and his timid, calculating engineer, Comstock, who wanted some excuse for not doing their duty. The Lieutenant General and I were together eighteen months before Vicksburg—never had to wait for me, nor did any of his generals (but I have had to wait for them), and he should have supposed from the past and my anxiety to go to work, that I had not become any slower in my movements than I was on the Mississippi. His course proves to me that he would rather sacrifice his best friend than let any odium fall on Lieutenant General Grant. He will take to himself all the credit of this move now that it is successful, when he deserves all the blame for the first failure to take the place. All this is now saddled on Gen. Butler, and history will tell nothing of Gen. Grant's share in it.

I tell it to you for your own personal satisfaction that you may know and feel that you are entitled to the entire credit for getting this expedition off and for its success. I am merely the agent and only used to advantage the ample means placed at my disposal, which any one else could have done as well as I. I expect you sometimes think I am a little too impolitic in what I say, but that is my nature. I am always ready to fight right away, if any one reflects upon the navy. I know that no country under the sun ever raised a navy as you have done in the same space of time, and that no navy ever did more. Could the navy operate in James river, Richmond would now be ours. Vicksburg, a stronger place, fell when the navy was brought to bear on it. Every place has fallen where naval cannon have been brought into play. * * * *
This is not a pet place with the Lieutenant-General, and he leaves it with about seven thousand men, and I don't think knows much of the situation. An army man thinks if he has a gunboat at his back he is all safe, but this is one case where at times the gunboats are driven off by bad weather, and those inside cannot co-operate effectively. I have given you a long letter, but find an apology for myself in the fact that I know your whole heart is in the navy, and that everything concerning it interests you. Again permit me to thank you for the confidence you have always placed in me, and the opportunities you have given me for distinction, and assuring you that it has been my warmest wish to merit only your approbation, I remain,

Respectfully and sincerely,
Your obd't servt,
(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy Washington, D. C.

PORTER'S APOLOGY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1870.

MR. PRESIDENT: My first impulse, on reading the letter published in the N. Y. World, was to go to you at once and pronounce it a fabrication, for as such I considered it; but as it purported to have been written six years ago, and published by a person who once held a prominent position under the Government, I determined to ascertain fully if I had ever indited such a letter before addressing you on this subject.

Neither myself nor my secretary, who has served with me eight years, could recall to our recollection any circumstance of this kind. I could not conceive I had uttered sentiments I knew I had never felt, and which are so at variance with those I have uniformly expressed towards you. The letter, it appears, was a private one, and vindictive must have been the heart of the man that could be guilty of so grave a breach of confidence, and depraved indeed must have been the character who, to gratify his mischievous interests, could make public a confidential letter, written, perhaps, under great excitement, and at this distant day not even remembered.

It seems like a poor return for your uniform confidence and kindness to me, and I am too glad, that I remember nothing connected with the letter.

At about the date of the letter I had passed through a long and fatiguing conflict with Fort Fisher, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered by the elements. I saw the coveted prize within my grasp, and then slip from me. For another month I had to battle with the storms of winter, anchored on an open coast, with the responsibility of that large fleet on my hands, my mind and body harassed by extraordinary fatigue. The whole nation was looking on, excited, and dreading failure.

It was under such excitement that I presume I wrote the letter which you say has made you lose your faith in human nature. When several persons have at different times informed me that a letter would be published, in which I had abused General Grant, I treated the matter with indifference, thinking it impossible that such a letter could exist. I do not write for the purpose of exonerating myself. I would rather be the writer of such a letter than its publisher.

I regret exceedingly the loss of your friendship, and do not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which I suppose I must bear the odium. They appear in a letter of which I have no recollection; they are so different from the sentiments I always express toward yourself and the gallant officers of the army, and are so inconsistent with all my antecedents, that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought.

MAJOR JOHN W. DUNHAM.—The following compliment to Maj. John W. Dunham, Representative in the Legislature from Wilson county, will be heartily appreciated by the many acquaintances of that gentleman in Wilmington, among whom the earlier years of his life were passed, and where he now reckons many intimate friends and admirers. The article is from the Battleboro' *Advance*:

MAJ. JOHN W. DUNHAM.

Among the young members of the lower House of the Legislature no one is destined to fill the measure of friends' expectations more completely than the accomplished gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article.

He was made Chairman of two important committees, a position in which tact, judgment, and intellectual and executive power of a high order are required. We have the pleasure of saying that he has faithfully performed the trusts reposed in him.

Maj. Dunham is a man of cultivation and research, united with far-reaching energy and quickness of perception possessed by few. He is bold as the boldest in advancing ideas where he has had sufficient time to mature them. Otherwise he is reticent and cautious. In the Legislature North Carolina has no son who gives better promise for a career of usefulness and honor. Wilson may well be proud of her young Marcellus.

Repeal of the Income Tax.

A demand for the abolition of the income tax comes promptly into the Senate on the first day of its session. As a matter of right, California leads the column, and Messrs. Cole and Casserly, with a friendly rivalry, have come forward each with his bill providing for the abolition of this imposition. Since the adjournment of Congress at the last session, as the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks, the members have been taught some things which are rather different from what their own ideas upon such subjects had been. Upon no other matter has it been more satisfactorily demonstrated that they were so hopelessly blind and wretchedly mistaken than in regard to the continuation of this tax. They treated the protest of the people against that odious burden as unworthy of attention. They insisted that the continuation of the tax was for the public good, and that it was folly to desire its discontinuance. By this time they have probably acquired some knowledge on the subject. All of them have been taught very clearly what the popular ideas are, and some of them, among whom we may particularize Mr. Schenck, have learned the lesson with sorrow. If they desire to recover the favor which they have lost by their folly, they will hasten forward in the Senate, pass one of the bills—the best one—of Cole or Casserly. In the House there ought to be a contest to upset Mr. Schenck and his ruinous policy as soon as possible. Let us get this imposition out of the way without delay.

Josh Billings.

Mankind love misteries; a hole in the ground excites more wonder than a star up in heaven.

Don't mistake vivacity for wit; there iz about az much difference as there iz between lightnin and lightnin-bugs.

Nature never makes any blunders; when she makes a phool she means it.

There iz some pholks in this world who spend their whole lives in hunting after righteousness, and kant find any time to praktick it.

A kicking cow never lets drive until just as the pail gets phull; it is just so with some men's blunders.

The man who won't believe enny thing he kant see aint as wise as a mule, for they will kick at a thing in the dark.

Every time a man laffs he takes a kink out of the chain of life, and thus lengthens it.

"A poor but dishonest cuss"—that iz about az low down az enny man can get, unless he drinks whiskee.

Living on hope iz living on wind; a good way to get phull but a poor way to get phatt.

It iz human tew err, but devilish to brag on.

The man who aint got an enemy, iz really poor.

Advice iz like kaster ile, easy enuff tew giv, but dreadful uneasy tew take.

A cheerful old man or old woman iz like the south side of a wood shed, in the last of winter.

Pity kosts nothing—and aint worth nothing.

A dog iz the only thing on this earth that luvs yu more than he luvs himself.

Whot men kant do they are apt to admire—they dont kritcize a mountain because they kant make one.

Sekrets are cussed poor property, enny-how; if yu cirkulate them, yu lose them; and if yu keep them you lose the interest on the investment.

Revenge iz just az natural tew flow az milk—yu will see little boys club the post that they bump their heads against.